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## THINGS CHINESE

### In the Matter of the Indemnity Claims.

PARIS, May 1.—The French Foreign Office corrects the figures of the indemnity to be demanded from China, as cabled to the Foreign Office by M. Pichon, the French Minister at Peking, purporting to be taken from the report of the committee on indemnity and telegraphed to the Associated Press May 1. It was then announced that the amount China is to pay was fixed at 1,365,000,000 francs. The Foreign Office now announces that the amount should have been 1,365,000,000 francs. However, this amount may yet be reduced. These figures provide for expenses up to July 1.

The Foreign Office is anxious that the United States support Germany's proposal to increase the Chinese customs' duties, and wishes it to be pointed out that it will be proved to be the best guarantee of the "open door." As no satisfactory alternative is suggested which will produce the necessary sum, a disagreement of the powers may result in the occupation of portions of Chinese territory by individual powers, as a guarantee for their respective claims.

Regarding the issue of a Chinese loan, France and Russia favor the collective guarantee of the powers.

#### VON WALDERSSE'S VIEWS.

PEKING, May 1.—Marshal von Waldersee, in the letter which he sent to the Ministers today, as the reply of the generals to the views of the ministers regarding the military questions discussed yesterday by the generals in conference, says a garrison of 6,000 men should be left at Tien-Tsin and in the adjoining district. Great Britain, France, Germany and Japan to contribute 1,400 men each and Italy 400 men. To garrison Shan Hai Kwan, France, Russia, Great Britain and Germany are to contribute three hundred men each and Italy one company until the forts are raised. So long as any forces occupy Chinese territory the foreign military commanders must exercise the full authority of a civil administration, according to the principle established at The Hague in 1898. The Chinese may remain in office, as is the case at Pao Ting Fu and, partly at Tien-Tsin.

Reckless the 6,000 men in the Tien-Tsin

district, warlike, which must always be in the Pao Ho, will preserve communication with the international fleet at Taku.

To allow this administration to depend in any respect on the mandarins would, it is said, be an utter impossibility. Friction would arise immediately which would lead to difficult conflicts, which will be better avoided. The placing of the civil administration under the military as a further greater advantage. It would be inconvenient to the Chinese Government, which would, therefore, endeavor to get rid of it speedily by the settlement of peace conditions.

When the troops at Tien-Tsin are reduced to 2,000 by the granting of possibly a quarter of the concessions, then the question of an absolute Chinese administration may be considered.

The creation of a chief command is desirable for purely military reasons, as in cases of disorder or trouble of any kind military measures would be required. These measures must take place where these troubles occur, and the authority of the Commander-in-Chief must also extend to the Legation guards at Peking.

Count von Waldersee thinks the "Ministers" statement that there had never been a military administration or a permanent military organization in Peking, as troops with banners could not be considered as such, to be incorrect, as his investigation shows that a strong garrison of troops was at Peking with the latest modern arms.

Concerning the question of evacuation, opinions were divided. The British, Japanese and German commanders were of the opinion that the evacuation could not commence until China had accepted the prescribed conditions and paid the total indemnity. The French commander said he would commence by withdrawing 9,000 in a fortnight and completing the withdrawal of the troops in six weeks, leaving only colonial troops here, on account of the climatic conditions. The Italian and Austrian commanders had no instructions, and General Chaffee, the American commander, abstained from expressing an opinion. General Wogack, the Russian commander, was not present at the recent meetings of the generals, and Russia was not represented.

The question of evacuation is most difficult, on account of the approaching hot season, which is very injurious to the health of the troops, and which also increases the costs of the war immensely through the loss of hundreds of soldiers, and would probably mean the retention of the troops for the winter. The generals were unanimously of the opinion that the question could be more speedily solved if the Ministers would treat separately regarding the amount of indemnity and the method of raising it.

The second part of this question must take many months before a solution can be found, on account of the difficulty of the matter. If the question of indemnity is decided first, and China expresses her willingness and ability to pay, the moment will have arrived to commence the evacuation, the execution of which will require several months, as the reduction will be very gradual. The generals are convinced that 2,000 men at Peking, 1,500 at Shan Hai Kwan and 1,000 men on the railroad, altogether 4,500 men, with the fleets at Taku and Shanghai, will be a fully sufficient force to compel China to accept the command for and manner of payment of the indemnity.

Count von Waldersee and a party of officers left Peking this morning to visit the Great Wall and the tombs.

CHINESE MAKE AMANDA.

PARIS, April 28.—The Foreign Office

## WHAT SVENGALI MIGHT HAVE DONE.



### AN EXPERIENCE M'KINLEY ESCAPED

#### THE PRESIDENT ON HIS WAY

MEMPHIS, May 1.—The Presidential special train pulled out of the Union station on schedule time, 1:30 a. m., for Vicksburg. It is due at New Orleans at 4:30 p. m.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 1.—Through the rich low valley of the Yazoo the Presidential special sped southward to New Orleans today. Although the President and his party did not reach the train after the big demonstration at the Memphis banquet last night until after 1 o'clock, the President was up early this morning. Several times he appeared on the rear platform and acknowledged the cheers of the crowds at the small stations with a wave of his hand.

Among the members of the Cabinet, the President's speech last night, with its pointed allusions to the principle of subsidies as a means of enlarging transportation facilities for the expanding South of Greater America, with the shining picture he drew of the commercial possibilities in the Orient under the "open door" policy in China, to which the administration has secured the adherence of the other powers, is regarded as an exceedingly important utterance, and one which will instantly rivet the attention of the country. His reference to the action of the Tennessee Legislature which, half a century ago, claimed that the cotton trade of the Orient belonged legitimately to the South, is considered particularly forcible.

Vicksburg, with its swarming memories of the Civil War, was reached at 8:30 o'clock.

HOUSTON, Tex., May 1.—The Presidential special was skimming over the flat broad plains of Texas when the President and his party awoke this morning. Houston was reached at 8:15, and the party was welcomed by Governor Sayers, who came from the State capital at Austin for that purpose.

#### Ingersoll Temple.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The building in memory of Robert G. Ingersoll, in which the teachings of the orator atheist shall be perpetuated, is the purpose of the Ingersoll Memorial Association, incorporated at Springfield today. The projectors are Edward C. Reichwald, secretary of the American Secular Union, and Free Thought Federation; Frederick Dahlgren and Samuel Roberts.

#### Sugar Advancing.

NEW YORK, May 1.—All grades of refining sugar were advanced ten cents a hundred pounds today.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Sugar—Raw, stronger; fair refining, 35¢ per 100 lbs.; centrifugal 36 lbs., 34¢ per 5 lbs.; molasses sugar, 34¢ per 100 lbs.; refined, strong; 35¢ per 100 lbs.; powdered, 15¢ per 100 lbs.

General Zampoli Hurt.

BERLIN, May 1.—A dispatch from Peking dated May 1st, to the *Kalischer Zeitung*, says that a bloody battle has occurred between the Russians and Chinese near Moukden.

The Russians lost 250 killed and wounded. Four Russian officers were killed, and among the wounded was General Zampoli.

#### PANIC AMONG CHICAGO SHORTS

CHICAGO, May 1.—A panic, the first real one since Phillips started the market, occurred among shorts in May corn on the Board of Trade today. Price fluctuations were the most violent in years. Having seen their losses grow heavier and heavier with each succeeding day for some time, traders who had guaranteed to deliver May corn to Phillips made frantic efforts to get it. The price went from 55 to 58 cents, 4½ cents higher than yesterday's close, in a few minutes after the session began. Shorts surrounded the bull leader and almost begged for corn. He was repeatedly called from the pit by men who wanted to settle privately, but he told them they had disregarded his offer to sell to them at 48 cents, and now they would have to bid in the open market to him. When reminded that he himself and the "open market" were synonymous, Phillips smiled. For an hour shorts bid 58 cents or close to it. Then Phillips let out 60,000 bushels at prices ranging between 51 cents and 58 cents. He said it was only a drop in the bucket compared with the quantity still held by him, but it netted him a profit of about \$20,000 on approximately 17 cents per bushel. This action created intense excitement. It was thought for a moment that the bull chief was about to unload and the market broke to 53 cents without a check. The drop disposed of a number of scalping longs who had been clinging to Phillips speculative cast tails. Under 51 cents however, Phillips sold nothing. In consequence prices reacted sharply to 55 cents, when traders realized that the end of the corner was by no means at hand.

#### AMERICAN CARDINALS.

There May Yet be Several of Them Appointed.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The Right Rev. James E. Quigley, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Western New York, is quoted in a Buffalo special to the Tribune as saying that he expects that within twenty-five years there will be at least half a dozen more cardinals in the United States. "At present," said the Bishop, "it does not seem easy for an American prelate to reach this distinction, but the rapid growth of the country will change that soon. Within twenty-five years I am confident we shall see cardinals in such cities as New York, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco and Pittsburgh."

#### Pending Whisky Fusion.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The Herald says: There is a pending whisky fusion, wholesale liquor dealers say. One large distillery and warehouse company in this city has practically cornered the market. With millions of gallons in its cellar, a combination of producers is buying every available barrel remaining in the market. Since present production is limited, by an iron-bound agreement, the prevailing scarcity may advance prices without limit.

#### SEIZED SOME RARE HEIRLOOMS

NEW YORK, May 1.—The customs officials have returned to Prince Henri de Croix of Belgium a part of the jewelry found in his possession when he landed at Hoboken from the steamship Potsdam last Sunday. The Prince called at the customs house in company with a representative of the Belgian Consul General in this city. He explained to Deputy Collector Phelps how he came to have the jewelry with him, saying that the bracelet, as well as the diamonds and emerald ring, were family heirlooms and that he took them with him in his travels because of their associations. The Prince denied that he had been subjected to any indignities by the customs officers or that he had tried in any way to secure the jewelry.

As for the snuff boxes and shawls found by the inspectors, the Prince declared that he snuff boxes were worth about a dollar each, and that the shawls had been in his possession for over three years, and that their value was less than \$5.

The customs officials were impressed with the truth of the story and surrendered a ring, but because of certain technicalities held back a bracelet and other effects. Prince Henry intimated that he would write to the Secretary of the Treasury asking for the release of the other things.

#### A CANADIAN TERRA INCOGNITO

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The director of the Geological Survey of Canada in his last report makes the amazing statement that practically nothing is known of one-third of the Dominion. So stated United States Compt. Seyfert at Stratford in a report to the State Department. It is shown that more than a million and a quarter miles of Canadian territory is yet unexplored. This includes the inimitable detached Arctic portions, but aside from these fully 54,000 square miles are for all practical purposes entirely unknown. The eastern area contains the greatest extent of unexplored territory. It comprises almost the entire interior of the Labrador peninsula. The indications are, he says, that during the next five years at least 6,000 miles of new railroad will be completed throughout the Dominion, most of which will run through the unexplored wilderness, as it is recognized that railroads are essential to the opening up of this vast territory.

That is the picture of Canada as figured by experts upon government authority. The knowledge of these things concerning Canada is what made the American officials positive that she would not face Russia in the controversy over Manchuria, and it is that knowledge that makes them certain that Japan will live in actual peace with all her neighbors for years to come, although she may have warlike talk from time to time. A country in which, as recently happened in Japan, a hardworking laboring man will commit suicide because he has lost ten cents, which he had accumulated by dint of much saving, is not a nation that can seriously menace the peace of the world, unless the nation itself wishes to commit suicide. Without foreign assistance in the way of large sums, Japan could not hold out against Russia for three months. It is considered doubtful whether she can keep going in peace without help.

## JAPAN'S

## BIG BURDEN

The Empire's Oversized Army and Navy Are a Source of Damaging Expenditure.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The news that came by cable from Japan the other day that twenty banks had closed their doors in a single day as the result of a panic, was not unexpected by Washington officials, who have been watching the progress of this little pigmy of the Far East, playing the role of a newly awakened giant. Japan is simply gambling with fate. She has taken upon herself a burden that a nation twice her size and strength might well hesitate to carry. The result must be a smash, and the period of breakdown appears to be at hand.

The only thing in the world that is the matter with Japan is her oversized army and navy. When Marquis Ito and Count Okuma came into power in Japan they saw that the only way to meet the foreigner was to meet him with his own weapons. These two men did not believe in the old Japanese nobility. They were of the lower class of folk, risen suddenly to great power through force of circumstances. Both had traveled in foreign countries, had imbibed the foreign ideas of progress, and at a blow they turned Japan upside down, cast away the old order of things and launched out upon a new and progressive plan of operation that caused the entire nation to awaken and respond. The old feudal system went with the rest and an entirely new order of society came to take its place. These changes threw out into the world the old gentility in great numbers. The fighting men of Japan—who never fought, but drew payment from the government—found themselves adrift without means. There were thousands upon thousands of them, and they formed the beginning of a class of discontents that soon assumed dangerous proportions. To give employment to this class the great police force of Japan was formed, the army was enlarged again beyond all reasonable or safe proportions, and the upbuilding of the navy was commenced. The outside world believed that the increase in the Japanese army was demanded by the growth of the country, but the Japanese statesmen knew that the increase was almost entirely for the purpose of taking care of the unemployed population. The war with China was the result of the expansion of the army.

When Japan found herself, some five years ago, with the Chinese war finished, and with this great army and navy upon her hands, she occupied a very dangerous position. She did not dare to discharge her army, as the United States would have done, because there was nothing for the men to do.

The industries of the country were almost wholly undeveloped. Five years ago the Japanese army called for an annual expenditure of less than \$60,000,000. The appropriation for army purposes this year will exceed \$125,000,000. To meet this remarkable increase, the Japanese government has made great efforts to develop the trade of the country, but the increase in trade has come nowhere near meeting the increase in government expenditure all along the line. Under government spur the industries of the country have been expanded most remarkably—but they have not been developed. It is the German story of industrial inflation over again, except that the smash in Japan has only just started. Germany commenced more than five years ago to develop her home industries. Manufacturing of all kinds was stimulated under the spur of the government, and the boom lasted about three years, never having anything like a substantial foundation, and depending at all times upon the continued ability of the government to take care of it.

The panic that resulted from the German experiment of the strenuous industrial life is not quite over yet, although it has run intermittently for the last two years, reaching its most severe stage a year ago last winter, when the panic in Berlin was so great that its effects were felt in the money markets of the entire world. When Germany started on that panic, she had been in her home industries at all times upon the continued ability of the government to take care of it. The panic that resulted from the German experiment of the strenuous industrial life is not quite over yet, although it has run intermittently for the last two years, reaching its most severe stage a year ago last winter, when the panic in Berlin was so great that its effects were felt in the money markets of the entire world. When Germany started on that panic, she had been in her home industries at all times upon the continued ability of the government to take care of it.

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Japan has passed through the expansion stage of her home industries, and she had less foundation to build upon than had the Germans. She finds herself today waving the red flag defiantly at Russia, and with banks failing at home. Her taxation is so heavy that it simply cannot be increased. She has reached the limit of her imports from which duties may be collected, because the buying power of her people cannot be kept up with a reactionary movement on in her own ports. Her issue of notes will not stand expansion. A foreign loan is the only thing to which Japan can look with anything like assurance, and without it she can hardly keep her army in the field and her navy afloat. Her national debt is already large for a country of her size and resources. According to the latest figures to be had it is in excess of \$200,000,000 and increasing from year to year.

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# MEMORY OF BLAVATSKY

**White Lotus Day is Observed in Honolulu.**

## PRAISE FOR THE GREAT EXPOUNDER

Addresses of Dr. Marques and Mrs. K. B. Davis of Boston on "H. P. B." Life.

(From Thursday's daily.)

In commemoration of the death of the great expounder of theosophy, the followers of H. P. Blavatsky in this city met last evening in Foster Hall, to praise her memory and perpetuate her work. The hall was handsomely decorated about the chairman's platform, which was concealed beneath great masses of illici and white flowers, relieved by dense screens of greenery. Palm branches and ferns placed in the corners and arranged behind the platform set forth in bold relief a large photograph of Madame Blavatsky. The illici were the nearest approach to the white lotus to be found in the islands.

The meeting was given under the auspices of Aloha branch, Theosophical Society, in commemoration of White Lotus Day and in loving memory of H. P. B., the symbolic initials of the teacher of the cult, known the world over.

The meeting was graced by the presence of Mrs. Kate B. Davis of Boston, who made an address last evening on Madame Blavatsky and her work, which thrilled her auditors. Possessed of a commanding personality and pleasing address, clear enunciation and a clear-cut knowledge of theosophy, she carried the attention of those present while she narrated the noble devotion to a great principle of her teacher and friend. Mrs. Davis is a woman whose mental qualities are far above the usual and she speaks with an authority which marks her at once as one of the leaders in the theosophical movement.

The exercises were presided over by Mrs. Hendricks, who sat upon the platform directly beneath the picture of H. P. Blavatsky. They were pleasantly varied with addresses and music. The latter was a feature of the evening, and added not a little to the interest. Dr. A. Marques opened the meeting, and made the following address:

Today, all over the world, wherever branches of the Theosophical Society exist, special meetings have been held to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the death of the great teacher known to all Theosophists under the symbolic initials of H. P. B. So the little band of students here, who have requested the pleasure of your presence tonight, are merely following the precedent which has become a pleasant annual duty—the pleasant duty of sending out thoughts of remembrance and gratitude.

In all systems of religion or philosophy, gratitude—gratitude for favors received—is held as a high virtue; but, through Theosophy, we learn that the highest gratitude is that due to our teachers. The Oriental nations give touching examples of this sentiment, and Hindus are known to devote their whole time, their very life, to their spiritual "Jivas," whom they serve in the most humble manner.

Therefore, if by the study of Theosophy we do learn more of the duties of life—if we gain new and larger insight into many of those problems which ordinary religions may mention, without any satisfactory explanation—it must be expected that we also more fully understand the nature and necessity of gratitude to the teacher, through whom we are enabled to obtain correct occult knowledge, whereby to hasten our evolution and progress. Now, the only way we can manifest our gratitude to this departed teacher, outside of keeping her memory ever green, is by following her example and the way she pointed out, by carrying out the work she devoted her life to; that is to say, working each of us within our humble sphere, for humanity, and learning, in order to help others. Thus our lotus celebration is not simply a mere honoring of the departed, such as we find in the Christian anniversaries, but it is a yearly renewal of our promise to continue our teacher's work. Moreover, in this celebration we find other higher ideals than the mere remembrance of H. P. B.'s lasting personality or the mere commemoration of her life work and departure, although for Theosophists the idea of death is in itself very different from the common view, since we regard death as a liberator, as the entrance into a higher condition of life and as a periodical phenomenon in our evolution; not as the end of all existence or of all physical life. Some of these higher ideals of Theosophical White Lotus commemoration are the following: an idea of homage and thanksgiving to the living great masters, whose devoted instrument H. P. B. was. To them H. P. B. owed her knowledge; from them she received the order to disseminate it in order to make it available to all the souls thirsty for truth, and they still remain the protectors of the Theosophical Society, the inspirers of all the teachings given out since H. P. B.'s death. So, honoring the memory of their instrument is really including them in our manifestations of gratitude.

Another idea is that of the good that can be done through the power of thought. The power of thought was nearly unrealized before Theosophy pointed to it; now science readily admits that man has in his mind a dynamo of tremendous possibilities, both creative and destructive. Theosophy adds that the individual power of thought is greatly increased when many people think the same thought at the same time. The thoughts sent out simultaneously around the world in our lotus celebration must produce results extremely powerful, even though we cannot realize them. They must reach H. P. B. in her new life, bringing her help for her own evolution and comfort by showing that her last work has not been in vain, while

the same thought must also react on ourselves and on the society we belong to, strengthening our own power for work and binding us more closely to the good cause.

Another idea is more mysterious, in that it refers to possibilities yet little known, and essentially to that of H. P. B.'s possible reincarnation. She herself often said that, in her ardor to continue the great work to which she had devoted her last physical life, she would reincarnate as soon as possible, so that she may possibly have already re-assumed a physical body, and as much as been hinted at by our leaders. To persons unacquainted with the great laws described by Theosophy, this will seem a wild assertion; but we justify it through the very fact that Nature is never capricious and that her laws always work equally in all directions and at all periods of life, whether before or after death. Thus, in the same way as it is possible for human beings to shorten their physical lives, so also it is possible for some to shorten the space of time which ordinarily separates what we call death from our next reincarnation, only the motive must be different. We all know that the incarnate Ego can put a premature end to his physical life from various reasons, and by various methods, from the selfish committing of suicide to avoid suffering or to escape the consequences of a crime, up to the generous, noble sacrifice of running into death's hands in order to save the existence of others, or to accomplish a duty. Similarly, but only through a still greater, nobler, purer sacrifice of thorough unselfishness, the disincarnate Ego can renounce his appointed time of happiness and life in Heaven, thereby shortening the interval between two successive reincarnations, and quickly assuming again another physical body, for the purpose of carrying out some great work for the benefit of the uplift of humanity. Of course, at our present stage of evolution, very few Egos are yet advanced enough in knowledge, wisdom and abnegation to be not only capable but even desirous of, willing and ready for such a tremendous sacrifice as must be the exchanging of the bliss of spiritual life for the suffering and burdens of physical life; yet some such Egos do exist, and they belong to the phalanx of helpers and saviors who appear in the flesh whenever humanity needs a special help, a peculiar leader; whether it be an Attilla or a Napoleon, a Confucius or a Mahomet. But the law is the same, whether the sacrifices be that of laying down the physical body to save others, or of renouncing Devachanic bliss, to help man's evolution; and the Ego who makes the sacrifice is assisted through it by those glorious masters who watch over the human souls at all the periods of their passage through the three great planes of life. Conditions are arranged by them for the prompt finding of a suitable body, and this can be done without violating any of the laws of nature, since it is also known that the ordinary man, who dies a sudden, violent death, reincarnates much more quickly than the average, through the intensity of his desire for resuming his interrupted earthly life. Thus it is a fact that, for a few years after wars and epidemics which abruptly carry away many souls, the proportion of birth rapidly increases, in order to restore the equilibrium of numbers and to give a chance for reincarnation to the souls who wish for it.

Such being the case, if H. P. B. has already reincarnated, or will soon take up another body, our constant remembrance of her last personality through White Lotus Day, will strengthen the bond between herself and us and will help us to keep ready to receive and assimilate the new teachings, whether brought by herself or by a new messenger of the masters of knowledge. Thus our gratitude may turn to our own advantage. And it is a thing worthy of notice that, in India—that country of the highest spiritual knowledge and most earnest spiritual devotional life—our Lotus Day commemorations are not only kept up religiously, but the expressions of love, of thankfulness, of admiration for H. P. B. and her work are growing every year more pathetic. But if the Hindus, those excellent judges in occult matters, so readily recognize and proclaim their debt to H. P. B., we, of the western races—who owe her so much more, since our ignorance of the teachings she brought was so much greater—we need not feel ashamed or loth to proclaim our kind remembrances of her last personality; whether already reincarnated or still pursuing her own evolution on the appropriate planes of the world, the work she did remains as a precious monument, in which students find an inexhaustible mine of information, and many generations will pass before its importance is thoroughly recognized. Therefore, this alone would justify the keeping of White Lotus Day, and I hope our Honolulu branch will never grow tired of celebrating it with becoming respect.

And I shall now thank the kind friends who so readily respond to our invitation, and come to help us by oboe and violin and come to help us in our commemoration of this departed teacher, outside of keeping her memory ever green, by following her example and the way she pointed out, by carrying out the work she devoted her life to; that is to say, working each of us within our humble sphere, for humanity, and learning, in order to help others. Thus our lotus celebration is not simply a mere honoring of the departed, such as we find in the Christian anniversaries, but it is a yearly renewal of our promise to continue our teacher's work. Moreover, in this celebration we find other higher ideals than the mere remembrance of H. P. B.'s lasting personality or the mere commemoration of her life work and departure, although for Theosophists the idea of death is in itself very different from the common view, since we regard death as a liberator, as the entrance into a higher condition of life and as a periodical phenomenon in our evolution; not as the end of all existence or of all physical life. Some of these higher ideals of Theosophical White Lotus commemoration are the following: an idea of homage and thanksgiving to the living great masters, whose devoted instrument H. P. B. was. To them H. P. B. owed her knowledge; from them she received the order to disseminate it in order to make it available to all the souls thirsty for truth, and they still remain the protectors of the Theosophical Society, the inspirers of all the teachings given out since H. P. B.'s death. So, honoring the memory of their instrument is really including them in our manifestations of gratitude.

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## M'DONALD ON LEPROSY

### Bacteriologist of Health Board Reports.

The report of Dr. J. T. McDonald, bacteriologist of the Board of Health, covering the months of March and April, which was read at yesterday's board meeting, is as follows:

Honolulu, T. H., May 1, 1901.  
J. H. Raymond, M.D., President Board of Health, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: I beg leave to submit my report upon the bacteriological work of the department for the months of March and April.

Kalihii Receiving Station.—As it is now generally believed by the most competent authorities the world over that the sine qua non of leprosy is the presence of a specific bacterium, the Bacillus Leprale, it seems to me that too much stress can not be placed upon the importance of efforts to demonstrate its presence in all cases admitted to the station and particularly in those classed as suspects in whom the clinical symptoms of this disease are not fully and satisfactorily developed.

After repeated efforts, with negative results, I have come to discredit the statement of Hall of Philadelphia, and other authors who claim that the serum from a vesicant applied to a skin lesion shows the bacilli in large numbers. In more pronounced cases I have demonstrated it in the exudations from plantar pedis and other ulcers, but never once from the serum or scrapings from the base of a bala produced by a vesicant applied to the most suspicious lesion developed.

The method which has thus far proved most satisfactory in my experience has been the excision of a small wedge-shaped section from the most suspicious lesion to include the subcutaneous tissue with the skin, and the immediate closure of the wound with a single suture. The piece is placed in physiological salt solution, where it remains until convenient to examine. It is then placed in a small mortar with half a dozen drops of the salt solution and thoroughly ground and triturated until the piece almost disappears in an opaque, soppy-looking fluid.

A small drop of this is evenly spread on a cover slip, dried, fixed, stained with carbolic-fuchsin, decolorized in acid solution, contrast stained with methylene blue, dried and mounted in balsam or damar. I have demonstrated the bacillus in some instances where the clinical symptoms alone would fairly have justified the verdict of suspect only. In each of the last three cases admitted the bacillus has been demonstrated by the above method. While it is not claimed that the method can compare with the more elaborate and tedious process of hardening and section cutting for a scientific study of the morphology of the bacillus, yet for diagnostic purposes alone it is at once rapid and efficient.

In the five cases of declared patients, retained for experimental treatment, the regular use of chaulmoogra oil, administered hypodermically, has been continued, with results noted thus far only confirmatory of what has already long ago been observed by others, namely, that in a certain proportion of cases, it seems to inhibit the progress of the disease, while in others it produces no effect whatever. All the patients take it willingly and cheerfully, although its administration must necessarily be some pain. In one instance only, a patient 73 years of age, an injection was followed by inflammation and abscess from which, however, he made a good recovery.

We have had one case of facial erysipelas of considerable severity, the maximum temperature being 104.5 degrees, but the patient made an uninterrupted and complete recovery. With the exception of one or two cases of influenza, the health of the inmates has been good; in fact, the physical condition of some of those more recently admitted has improved, as shown by the healing of plantar pedis and other ulcers which the patients declare have existed several months or even years.

Bubonic Plague.—An outline of my work in connection with the recent case of plague has already been communicated to you in a special report March—and need not be repeated here.

Summary.—Visit to Kalihii, 19; post mortems, 22; microscopic slides stained and mounted, 14; cultures made, 17; animals inoculated, 4.

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. MCDONALD.

#### RED RAIN AND YELLOW RAIN.

The peasants of Italy, Sicily and Western Austria were recently frightened half out of their lives by a fall of "blood rain," in spite of the fact that this phenomenon is not a rare one in that part of Europe. Sometimes the raindrops are so red that they stain the objects on which they fall. When this is the case the color is due to a scarlet seaweed that is picked up by the wind from the north coast of Africa and carried up into the clouds, where it is dissolved. A red rain is also caused by the wind lifting large quantities of red sand from the Desert of Sahara, and carrying it into the upper air, whence it falls with rain.

A yellow rain often falls in Norway and Sweden, and also in Northern Canada in the spring. There are vast pine forests in those countries, and when the trees are in bloom the wind often takes up the yellow pollen from the flowers, and as it is dissolved by the moisture of the clouds it tints the falling drops yellow. This is what is sometimes called a rain of sulphur.

#### The Mariposa's Next Trip.

It is said that the Mariposa, on her next trip from the Coast, will go through to the Colonies, taking the place of the Sonoma. No advice has been received at the office of the agents in regard to the matter, nor do the officers aboard the Mariposa know anything of the affair, although it is generally understood that the Mariposa will go through to Pago Pago, Auckland and Sydney on her next excursion.

"No, sir," answered Meandering Mike. "Desse little towns is the ones dat sets de dogs on you an' makes ye saw wood instid of arrestin' you an' tryin' to make you comfortable."—Washington Star.

## CUBA AND ITS PROSPECTS AS SUGAR-MAKING COUNTRY

Editor Advertiser: Mr. William E. Curtis, the well-known Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, speaking of a recent interview with Sir William Van Horne, the Canadian Pacific railway magnate, gives some interesting predictions and facts to all the island peoples of the Pacific, as bearing not only upon the wondrous growth and prospects of the Cuban railway system now projected, and upon the development of the sugar industry in the West Indies.

Mr. Curtis says: Sir William tells me that during the next year he expects to lay 400 miles of track in Cuba between Santiago and the port of Nipe in the province of Santa Clara, through the center of the island and connecting the city of Santa Clara with the western system of railroads in the island. This will enable the passenger to go by rail almost the entire length of Cuba from Pinar del Rio to Santiago, the capital of the easternmost province. He also expects within the same time to build a line north and south between the two coasts in the province of Santa Clara, giving an outlet for the products of that region to the sea. This work is to be finished April 1, 1902. The company already have 3,000 men in grading and building bridges, and as soon as the sugar crop is gathered, within a few weeks, he expects to double his force and keep at least 6,000 men constantly at work in construction.

It is well known that under the Foraker resolution of Congress the granting of franchises and the establishment of a permanent government is so indefinite that Sir William and his syndicate, with the approval of the President and Secretary of War, have undertaken this work upon its merits, like any other enterprise, without any grant or special privileges. They have purchased the right of way for cash and are seeking no bonus for developing the beautiful island. Sir William says: This railroad is only one step in our enterprise and means far more than the furnishing of transportation. We have purchased vast tracts of land in the central and eastern provinces, including forests, pastures and first-class agricultural land. We propose to settle colonies upon it, giving

allowance to the best men in our construction gangs, and shall cut it up into small farms and assist people in their cultivation, and shall also assist in the establishment of ranches and the introduction of high-bred cattle. In Cuba are the finest ranches I have ever seen, and before the war had wiped out the stock there were 1,750,000 cattle there. There are now only about 35,000 head. We are putting up sawmills and are utilizing the wonderful forests of the finest cabinet woods in the world. Most of this domain we have bought from the Spanish owners who live in Paris and Madrid—who never came to Cuba, and have never done anything to develop the resources of the island. Conditions are improving rapidly in Cuba. The sugar fields are being replanted. Every man who wants work can get a dollar a day, which is considered a fortune by the average Cuban.

"It will be several years before Cuba can produce a normal crop of sugar. This year there will be about 500,000 tons, which is a handsome increase from the 350,000 tons of last year. We are spending millions of dollars upon our faith in the prosperity and stability of the Cuban government. Property in Cuba is just as safe now as anywhere else, or we would not go there."

Allow me to say to the Advertiser and the people of the Territory of Hawaii that the wonderful presentation of the conditions which are now being illustrated by Sir William Van Horne, and referred to at length by Mr. Curtis in his article now appearing daily in the Chicago Record-Herald, should stimulate every citizen of Hawaii to make the most of the boom of American civilization, education and growth now presented to their acceptance, and not allow the Spanish peoples of Cuba and Porto Rico to outstrip them in the race for prosperity and success. Make the most of what we have, and not quarrel and contend over nothing. Stand squarely up to the demands of the country and the people, and do not fall behind the Asiatics and the Mongolian races in the fight for life and livelihood. The United States only desires to see Hawaii become the ideal country, and possess the typical homes of the world, as it already has the choicest soil and climate.

D. A. RAY.

following syllabus of opinion:

"The circuit judge of one circuit may enforce specific performance of a contract to convey land situated in another circuit."

"The memorandum or note required by the statute of frauds to be in writing may be in the form of one or more receipts or letters."

"Parole evidence is admissible to locate the land referred to in the written memorandum of the contract."

"When the terms of a contract within the statute of frauds are set forth in the several writings, all of which are signed by the parties to be charged, such writings need not refer to each other. It is sufficient if they all refer to the same transaction, as shown by internal evidence and coincidences through inspection and comparison."

"When the evidence shows a complete contract, all the proved terms of which are in writing, signed by the party to be charged, it is not to be presumed that there were other terms not found in the writing."

"A contract to convey may be enforced, though the form of the deed is not specifically agreed upon, and though the wife of the vendor is not bound to release her inchoate right of dower."

Justice Galbraith, in dissenting from his colleagues, taken it that the members of the court practically agree as to the law governing this case, and that the principal point of difference is as to the proper application of the law to the facts.

His opening remarks are as follows:

"I am not able to assent to the doctrine announced in the majority opinion, particularly that concerning the principal and last proposition discussed, i. e., the sufficiency of the memorandum recited to take the agreement out of the operation of the statute of frauds. This opinion forcibly illustrates the simplicity and effectiveness of a system of inference, reference and comparison, in reviving and reanimating an uncertain and indefinite contract, and also shows how the operation of the system results in setting aside and annulling a statute by a judicial decision."

The dissenting justice reviews at considerable length the evidence, for the purpose of upholding his view already stated to the effect that an agreement was not proved, sufficiently definite and certain to be the subject of a decree of specific performance in a court of equity. He says, "It is very difficult to understand how the court can take the receipt and letter—less definite and certain than the original agreement—and figure out an enforceable contract." In conclusion he says:

"I am firmly convinced that the decree of the Circuit Court appealed from ought to be reversed and the bill dismissed."

Hatch and Stillman and J. A. Maysoon, for plaintiff. F. W. Hanky, for defendant.

• • •

Sonoma Breaks Down.

It is probable that the Sonoma will be several days late on the trip from the Colonies. Advice brought by the Moana yesterday were to the effect that the ship has had further trouble with her engines since she left this port. It will be remembered that she had an accident on the way from the Coast here on the last voyage. Between Honolulu and Auckland, as was announced some days ago, the port engine was thrown out of commission by the breaking of the second piston rod. The forward piston rod on the port side broke during the trip from the Coast here.

It will be necessary to make repairs to the vessel before she can start on her return trip. As time is a big consideration, it is probable that only temporary repairs will be made in

# THE GOVERNOR'S NEW APPOINTEES.



JAMES H. BOYD, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.



W. H. WRIGHT, TERRITORIAL TREASURER.

## THE NEW OFFICIALS.

### ANOTHER FAKE CAUGHT ON FLY AND PROMPTLY CAGED

GOVERNOR DOLE yesterday appointed Edward S. Boyd Commissioner of Public Lands, to succeed J. F. Brown. The new incumbent of this important office has been in the service of the Land Department for about twelve years, and for the past two years was chief clerk. He is a surveyor, and is fully acquainted with the public and private lands of the Territory.

Edward S. Boyd is the brother of Superintendent of Public Works J. H. Boyd. He is a Mason and a Shriner. The Governor also appointed the following persons to serve as the Board of Health, in addition to Dr. Charles B. Cooper, the only member of the former board confirmed by the Senate.

Dr. C. L. Garvin,  
E. A. Mott-Smith,  
Fred C. Smith,  
William Auld.

These, together with Attorney General E. P. Dole, will constitute the Board of Health. It is probable that E. A. Mott-Smith will become president of that body. Dr. Cooper positively declines to serve as such, owing to his private business. He is willing however to stay in the board.

William Auld is a Hawaiian; and is reckoned a leader among his people. He is a politician, and is a warm personal friend of the Queen.

Dr. Garvin was for some time during last year the executive officer of the Health Department, and during the plague epidemic was one of the board's call physicians. He is now engaged in private practice as a physician.

Fred C. Smith is the general passenger agent of the Oahu Railway.

Henry Hapai was yesterday appointed Registrar of Public Accounts of the Territory by the Governor. Mr. Hapai has been the head bookkeeper of the Finance Department for the past four years, and is a competent man for the position. He was well endorsed, and the promotion was deserved.

The new registrar entered the service of the Finance Department in January, 1894, as messenger. He was promoted as a bookkeeper and assigned to the custom house, where he remained for two months, and when he returned, in 1897, to the office of the then Minister of Finance, Hon. S. M. Damon, he received promotion as head bookkeeper, which position he held until yesterday.

He was born in Hilo, and educated at Oahu College, where he graduated in the class of 1893. He is an athlete, and still holds the championship for hurdles.

## DRUGS ARE POISONOUS

Dr. Shorey, Food Commissioner, reported yesterday to the Board of Health on Japanese drugs which had been sent from Hawaii for examination, as they were considered dangerous to the lives of the users. His report is as follows:

Honolulu, H. T., May 8, 1901.  
To the President of the Board of Health.

Sir: A few days ago I received from Dr. Irwin of North Hilo through Dr. Pratt two packages of Japanese medicine for examination. With regard to this medicine I beg to report as follows:

Each of the packages contained the same medicine: one which had not been opened contained fourteen envelopes each containing five pills; the other contained seven such envelopes, half having been used. The active principle in these pills was found to be Thalline Sulphate. Thalline salts are powerful antipyretics and may act as a direct blood poison; and would produce the effect noted by Dr. Irwin. Recent authorities state that the internal use of these salts is obsolete; and I have not been able to find any evidence of their use in this way by regular physicians or of their sale for this purpose by reputable druggists.

As this seems to be a case of Japanese suffering at the hands of other Japanese, and the people of other nationalities are not likely to use this medicine as sold at present, perhaps the best plan would be to draw the attention of the Japanese Consul to the matter.

Respectfully,  
EDMUND C. SHOREY,  
Food Commissioner.

Mr. Dole moved that the matter be called to the attention of the Japanese Consul as suggested, which motion was carried.

"Did the clothes I gave you fit your husband?"  
"Yes, madam; he was so well pleased he had himself photographed in them at once."—Flagstaff Blaster.

**I**t is monotonous to have to continually expose the false charges which the Home Rule press keeps making against the Governor, and many of them are allowed to pass unanswered through sheer weariness; but yesterday's Republican is more recklessly untrue than usual. It charges in substance, both in its news and editorial columns, that certain lands at Maui, Hilo, Hawaii were given as a "private snap" and contrary to law, to H. E. Soule, Henry L. Hayes, R. H. Soule, Albert James, J. C. Ridgeway, H. L. Wheatley, H. B. Gehr, H. C. Davis, Walter Nichols, Thos. C. Ridgeway and C. W. Woodman during Mr. Brown's administration in 1898, with the knowledge and approval of the Governor.

"The charge is without a vestige of truth," said Mr. J. F. Brown, the ex-Land Commissioner, when seen yesterday. "The land law specifically provides that six or more persons, who are qualified to take up lands under the Homestead Act, may form a settlement association and apply for holdings in one block of land, and that the Land Commissioner with the approval of the Governor, may cause the lots applied for to be surveyed in one solid block. The same conditions as to clearing, improving and residence apply that is required of other homesteaders. No sale at auction is required to give title to a homestead association under the law."

"This provision of the law is especially intended to provide for a number of congenial people securing land close together, so as to form little settlements. It is under this law that the 'Clarke Settlement' at Waiahawa, back of Ewa, was formed.

"The men above named are a fine lot of young Americans, who requested the privilege of forming an association and taking up this land under this law. They were all American citizens, eligible to take up homestead lands. The land in question is some twenty miles from Hilo town, in an out of the way place. Much of it is heavily wooded, and no one else had applied for the land. I thought it a good thing to get that kind of men here, agreed to their request and carried the transaction through in strict accord with the law. That is all there is to the matter."

#### MR. LOEBENSTEIN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Loebenstein, who has continuously been politically opposed to the Governor, volunteers the following personal information upon the subject:

Editor Advertiser: There is an article in this morning's Republican making charges concerning certain Government land transactions in Hilo, with editorial comments thereon. Permit me to suggest that an enquiry by the Republican of the proper officials, and an investigation, even the most cursory, of the facts of the case would have demonstrated the groundlessness of the charges and criticism.

The Maulau tract in the District of Hilo, consisting of about 1,200 acres, was set apart, surveyed and allotted to the persons mentioned in the Republican article, under the terms and provisions of the Land Act of 1896, providing for the taking up of land by "Settlement Associations," under conditions of payment and occupancy similar to those covered by right of purchase leases.

By further reference to the Land Act it will be seen that the provision for disposing of right of purchase leases does not require a sale at public auction.

Furthermore, due notice was given by publication as required by law.

This tract having been surveyed by me, I know the above facts of my own knowledge.

Respectfully,  
A. B. LOEBENSTEIN.

## REYNOLDS CHARGES BAIRD WITH GARBLING HIS NOTES

HONOLULU, May 8th, 1901.

Editor Advertiser: In an editorial contained in your issue of this morning commenting upon the remarks of the United States Attorney relative to his speech in the case of the United States vs. William Walsh, quoted in the Bulletin in its issue of May 7th, 1901, you conclude by saying, "It is up to the stenographer" to explain.

Permit me to say that the transcript of the proceedings contained in the Advertiser of May 7th, 1901, except in the single particular that the same did not contain a full statement of the reasons urged by Mr. Kinney in objecting to the motion for a continuance, to which you allude in your editorial, is absolutely correct.

The only revision that was made by me in either of the copies furnished by Dr. Irwin. Recent authorities state that the internal use of these salts is obsolete; and I have not been able to find any evidence of their use in this way by regular physicians or of their sale for this purpose by reputable druggists.

As this seems to be a case of Japanese suffering at the hands of other Japanese, and the people of other nationalities are not likely to use this medicine as sold at present, perhaps the best plan would be to draw the attention of the Japanese Consul to the matter.

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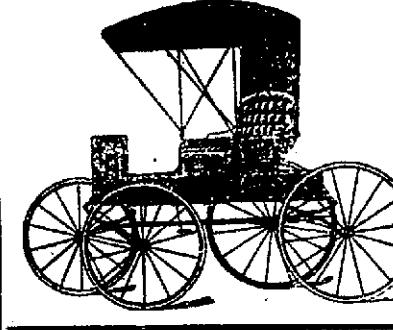
#### MOVING A MOUNTAIN.

Faith may not move a mountain, but science can, as some engineers in Costa Rica have just shown. The railway from San Jose to the Pacific Coast runs along a ledge on the side of a mountain above the River Revente. The soil is a bouldery clay, which turns to mud during the rainy season, and the track was washed away so often that trains had to be constantly at work re-

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PERU .....	MAY 19	PEKING .....	MAY 21
COPIC .....	MAY 28	GAEILIC .....	MAY 23
AMERICA MARU .....	JUNE 5	HONGKONG MARU .....	JUNE 7
TAIWAN .....	JUNE 12	CHINA .....	JUNE 15
HONGKONG MARU .....	JUNE 19	DORIC .....	JUNE 22
CHINA .....	JULY 6	NIPPON MARU .....	JULY 9
DORIC .....	JULY 13	COPTIC .....	JULY 19
NIPPON MARU .....	JULY 24	AMERICA MARU .....	JULY 26
PERU .....	AUG. 1	PEKING .....	AUG. 8
COPIC .....	AUG. 9	GAEILIC .....	AUG. 13
AMERICA MARU .....	AUG. 17	HONGKONG MARU .....	AUG. 20
PERU .....	AUG. 24	CHINA .....	AUG. 27

For San Francisco.

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FRIDAY : : : : : : : : : : : : MAY 10

Theatrical companies who come here while the Zoo Legislature is in session have to compete with a strong rival show.

John Emmeluth charges the Legislature with having taken \$3,000 in bribes, but we do not note any double-leaded eruptions of type in our Home Rule contemporaries, calling upon him to "prove his case."

May we not hope that Statesman Beckley remembered, in making up his exhibit for the President, to include the Lady Dog bill. As the passage of that delectable measure cost the people, in Legislative expenses, about \$20,000, any attempt to withhold the bill from the executive eye, would be a criminal reflection upon the acknowledged power of the Home Rule party to give Hawaii a noble government.

Transportation passes are among the inalienable rights of legislators, and the Solons of Hawaii show a fine capacity for taking them in. There may be a point of honor involved, but custom has apparently fixed the status of a legislator as a deadhead, and he clings to it as to any other vested privilege. The members of Congress and members of State Legislatures all ride free, and why not the noble band of brothers who concur for the good of Hawaii in the neighborhood of the Bungalow bar?

Mr. Loebenstein is quite right in his statement that the taxpayers do not want the County bill at the present time. Eventually it must come, but it would be the height of folly in the present state of our population and public finances to permit anything of the kind. There are only two classes that want such a measure now; one is the credulous group of suffragists that believe what Emmeluth told them about the County bill abolishing poverty among the Hawaiians; the other is the coterie of white politicians who want to legitimate themselves into office. The two elements are out for addition, division and silence.

It seems to us that the old rule of law, "Anything necessary to save a State from anarchy is absolutely necessary," is forgotten by those who, in various Eastern and Canadian prints, assail Funston's method of capturing Aguinaldo. The old, mugwumps in their new guise of Anti-Imperialists, agree that Funston had no right to capture Aguinaldo in the way he did. It was an "unworthy trick." The use of forged dispatches was "indefensible." The entrance of Aguinaldo's camp by stratagem, was as repulsive as the wooden horse fraud at Troy and the mid-monster trick in the American civil conflict. Such critics are much too superfluous for war and ought to have lived in the days of military punctilio, when one regiment asked the gentlemen on the other side to fire first. These people had much rather see the Philippines given over to the sword and torch of anarchy than to permit the capture of the rebel chief by any thing more drastic than polite correspondence.

The answer of the Republican party of Hawaii to the slanderous generalities which the Home Rule Legislature has written against Governor Dole in a memorial to President McKinley is a strong and cogent one. It shows that the failure of the Legislature to pass useful bills was due to the incapacity of that body, and not to anything done or left undone by the Territorial executive. To anyone familiar with American political methods it is clear that this official deliverance of the party in sympathy with the President, will but the Home Rule petition and the general plan of ex-monarchs and renegade Republicans to remove Mr. Dole entirely out of the sphere of practical politics. The dual scheme is now a negligible quantity, and time and money given to its furtherance will be wasted. Governor Dole will stay where he is, the Legislature will have its measurements posted in Washington and Wilcox and Beckley will find themselves without influence in determining any phase of the executive policy towards these Islands.

The Beckley mission shows the immature political notions of the Home Rulers and the ease with which they can be manipulated by conscienceless white politicians. Everyone who is at all familiar with American public affairs knows how utterly hopeless would be the effort to induce the President of the United States to instruct the Governor of the Territory to do a certain thing which the law left to his own, the Governor's, discretion. Furthermore the idea that a party in opposition to that of the President could get him to remove an appointee of his own politics because the latter was obnoxious to the outsiders, is so comic that it sweeps the gamut of the risibles. Nobody knows the absurdity of the thing better than the white manipulators who are sending Beckley on missions of the kind described. They know perfectly well that he will fail to either get instructions for Governor Dole or to secure the removal of that official, but they hope he will manage to drop a few impressions about the Governor which will assist their own conspiracy. How he may be humiliated they do not care. The point is to multiply Hawaiian testimony against the Territorial executive. By keeping this sort of thing up indefinitely they imagine they can get something of value for themselves.

## ARE WE UN-AMERICAN?

There is a certain type of Federal office-holder here that cherishes the idea or pretends to cherish it, that the attitude of this community is hostile to Americanism. In a way the office-holder is right; in another and more vital way he is wrong. Counted nose by nose, Honolulu's population would show more people who have no faith in things American than it would people who love the Stars and Stripes and what they stand for. The Home Rule majority, almost to a man, would vote the old monarchy back into power if they could. Their spirit was shown, when their leader, Wilcox, offered his "sword" to Aguinaldo, and when their newspaper organs hurried for the Don in the war of 1898. It is being shown now in bitterness towards Governor Dole and all others who helped to overthrow the Queen in 1893 and Wilcox in 1895. Aside from the Hawaiians, many white men, mainly foreigners, who sympathized with the Royalist cause, would give themselves over to a week's celebration if the American flag were hauled down for good. These people undoubtedly outnumber those who cherish American principles.

But oddly enough they are not the ones paraded in evidence by the kind of Federal office-holders who call this community "un-American," and who talk of the "roar against the general Government." Our job-encrusted friends, laying down their carpet bags marked "Sandwich Islands," make their charges against the very people who gave them the opportunity to live here under the American flag. In their lexicon of politics they define Governor Dole as the head and front of all sentiment here; yet it was Mr. Dole who jeopardized his position, his estate and even his head for the sake of bringing these islands into the sisterhood of American States and Territories. Every man who stood by him in those trying days, putting his name on the roll of the Annexation Club and carrying a gun against the enemies of the United States, now finds himself derided by some Johnny-come-lately on the score of his want of patriotism. Some of these very "aliens" made a long journey to the Eastern mainland in the sixties to fight for the Union; others have spent their lives infusing Americanism into the old feudal laws of this group, and into the school system and into the methods and connections of business. For sixty years they and their fathers have met the political and commercial encroachments of England, France, and latterly Japan, with firm American front. Whoever came to assail found them steadily aligned under the American flag. It was they who made the reciprocity treaty with the United States and who built up for the mother country a magnificent trade; and it was they who, taking their lives in their hands, hauled down the standard of Hawaiian royalty and formally requested the United States Minister to declare a protectorate, which he did. And when a recreant official came here from the President of the United States, hauling down the Stars and Stripes, they kept that very ensign, so that they might one day raise it for good and all—and they did raise it with tears in their eyes and acclamations on their lips. Once more when a recreant American Minister demanded that the annexation party should surrender their provisional government to the monarchists, who were the men who went under arms for a fortnight rather than lose the American ground they had gained?—who but these men that now, in the opinion of mere strangers, maligned sent here because their friends were sick and tired of their importunities for office at home—are so "un-American" all of a sudden that they spend their time "roaring against the general Government?"

The visitor from Altruria would find it hard to understand these tactics, but that would be owing to his unfamiliarity with American politics. What we hear about the "want of patriotism" among men whose courage and zeal brought Hawaii into the Union, in the campaign roorbach of the carpet-baggers who would, by excluding the annexation party from responsible public service, get the offices for themselves and their imported friends. Some of these legal and judicial job-chasers would be as willing as any political Barkis to succeed Governor Dole and Chief Justice Fear and Secretary Cooper and the heads of Territorial departments. Their aspiration for office is as unlimited as their desire for it is continuous. The great preliminary question with them is how to get the present incumbents removed, and hence the scheme to impeach their patriotism. Every man of them knows the fraud he is trying to perpetrate, but so did the schemer who described the gauzy tale of Morgan's murder by the Masons, as "a good enough Morgan yarn until after election." The talk about the "un-American attitude" of the Dole party is merely another trick of speech, evidencing hunger for office and no particular scruple as to how it shall be satisfied. It is as empty of truth, and even of probability, as was the political canards about the "imperialist plots" of the George Washington party after 1783.

The Beckley mission shows the immature political notions of the Home Rulers and the ease with which they can be manipulated by conscienceless white politicians. Everyone who is at all familiar with American public affairs knows how utterly hopeless would be the effort to induce the President of the United States to instruct the Governor of the Territory to do a certain thing which the law left to his own, the Governor's, discretion. Furthermore the idea that a party in opposition to that of the President could get him to remove an appointee of his own politics because the latter was obnoxious to the outsiders, is so comic that it sweeps the gamut of the risibles. Nobody knows the absurdity of the thing better than the white manipulators who are sending Beckley on missions of the kind described. They know perfectly well that he will fail to either get instructions for Governor Dole or to secure the removal of that official, but they hope he will manage to drop a few impressions about the Governor which will assist their own conspiracy. How he may be humiliated they do not care. The point is to multiply Hawaiian testimony against the Territorial executive. By keeping this sort of thing up indefinitely they imagine they can get something of value for themselves.

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Many lawyers were present at the sale of the Hennhall library, but the newest additions to the local bar, the ones turned out of the First Circuit Court's sausages machine, were absent. Probably these distinguished barristers are a law unto themselves and do not need books. Most of them were admitted to practice without knowing the difference between Blackstone and the man who struck Billy Patterson, and the idea of finding out through a laborious spelling of names does not prove itself to their intellects.

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## THE CARPET BAGGER.

Before most of us were born the carpet-bagger was in the islands trying to make something out of the native people politically; but it is unnecessary to go back to former generations for examples in point, not only of the presence of such men and the nature of their activities, but of their ultimate failure as a class.

Walter Murray Gibson was a carpet-bagger by instinct, and sometimes by vocation, but he had the grace to first settle here in the legitimate pursuits of industry, to acquire the native language and to do something for the material up-building of the country. When he became premier he had a sensible claim upon the place. The carpet-bagger weakness in him, however, led to his downfall at the hands of Honolulu's conservative citizenship, and he died in exile, an example of a naturally great man, perverting his own destiny for the sake of office.

A better type of the carpet-bagger was to be found in the late Celso Caesar Moreno, an energetic lobbyist who came here with a cable proposition and stayed to do politics. Like all the carpet-baggers before and since, he argued that if he could win the confidence of the Hawaiians, and induce them to accept him as a leader, he could get both wealth and power. Beginning with the King, whom he easily flattered, he worked along until he got a corps of native adherents and became Prime Minister of Hawaii. In that high place he lasted three days, the conservative white party, always slow to arouse itself but terribly effective when in action, bundling him out of the Ministry at the end of that time.

The Ashfords were other and more recent carpet-baggers who played a prominent part for years. The elder brother at one time intrigued for the throne, and might have been Volney L. King of Hawaii, but for the untoward circumstances which all Hawaiian carpet-baggers meet. So late as 1898 he was a possibility in Hawaiian public life, the Queen, hoping for restoration at the hands of Wilcox, having made out a commission for him as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The politics of the Ashfords was precisely that of Moreno, the same as that of Julian Hayne in after years, and it is now illustrated by adventurers of the Arizona type. Its alpha and omega is to fool the Hawaiians into opening the way for strangers to political honors and wealth and then to get them safely off with the plunder.

Can the Hawaiians be fooled any more? Have they not by this time "caught on" to the ways of the self-seeking malihini? Are not years of sad experience having an educational value to them? No carpet-bagger they have ever known came here to do them good—not one wanted to make money for them, to elevate them to the high places, to guide them toward useful franchises and into the avenues of corporate wealth, least of all to build them up in morals or religion. The gifts they have had from the carpet-baggers are those of flattery and empty promise; the gifts they have returned are money and power. Are the Hawaiians going to keep up this unequal distribution? Within a year they have seen carpet-baggers—the veriest, smallest, though their professed friends—struggling for offices which the Hawaiians thought belonged to them. More strangers have lately been imported to take other offices that may be created or may become vacant. Where do the Hawaiians come in? Are they going to be caiapaws forever, that men who have done nothing for them or for the islands, and care nothing for either, may fatten on the spoils of politics?

Representative Beckley after seeing the President—if he can—will go to the Buffalo fair. How long his engagement there will be we do not know, but the demand for island curios is so great that he may stay all summer. The Midway has a Kahuna, several hula girls, a shark god, two or three princesses of the Theresa sort, an outrigger canoe, an anti-Wilcox speech of J. Emmeluth and a picture of Judge Humphreys, and there is no reason why it should be denied such a rara avis as a Home Rule legislator.

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Treasurer Wright was asked yesterday concerning the state of finances of the Territory. He replied that the funds now under the control of his department were very low, and would not be replenished until September 1st, when the usual collection on personal property and real estate would begin. Then about \$90,000 would be placed to the credit of the Territory. "Our present outlook for revenue is from the usual taxes. I don't know how the income tax bill will come out. If the loan bill passes, the only way a portion of the money secured can be used in the expenses of the government outside of public improvements, is by transferring the funds to current account.

"At present the salaries and payrolls of the Territory eat up about one-half of the revenue. That leaves just one-half of the receipts for public improvement. I have not made up my statement yet of the finances, but expect I shall be called upon by the Legislature to do so. The present salaries and payroll expenses amount to about \$97,000 a month, which makes \$1,164,000 for the year.

"The revenues now being collected will not carry on the government. There must be more money obtained somehow. Unless the loan bill passes and part of the funds so derived are transferred to current expenses, there will be a large deficit. Retrenchment is needed at once, and a reduction of payroll expenses to \$80,000 per month."

## Armour's Beef House Burned.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Armour & Co.'s beef house, one of the largest buildings at the Stock Yards, caught fire at 6:30 o'clock today and was damaged by flames and waste to the extent of \$100,000. On the fourth floor, awaiting slaughter, were 1,000 head of live cattle, which were rescued with great difficulty. The building also contained 6,000 carcasses.

## NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Congressman Crump of Michigan is dead.

The stock boom continues in New York. Fresh fighting is reported from Manchuria. "Apache Kid" is said to have been executed. A trolley is to connect Tacoma and Seattle. More anti-Jewish trouble is reported in Algiers. A big raisin combine has been effected in Fresno. It is said that France may float the Russian loan. Tolstoi, being banished from Russia, is to live in Paris. The Cudahy case went to the jury in Omaha on April 27. Three rag-pickers were suffocated in a Chicago fire recently. The widow of former Governor Fenton of New York is dead. On May 1 Secretary Gage bought \$60,000 short fours at \$13.12. Two of the entombed miners at Aurora, Mo., were rescued. Carrie Nation complains that there is no sunlight in her cell. Vice President Roosevelt is going on a fishing expedition in Maine. The Irish opera, "The Emerald Isle," has been approved in London. Jefferson, the actor, says he will not return from the stage while his powers last. A report from Alaska states that a snowshoe at Sunrise, Alaska, killed twenty-five men. Governor Candler of Georgia denies the published statements of his utterances at Savannah on the negro question. English actors and actresses, including Sir Henry Irving, have been recently criticized severely for indistinct enunciation. Thirty thousand people attended the Buffalo Exposition on April 22; 6,000 carrier pigeons were to be released on the day of the opening to carry the news broadcast. Smallpox is reported in the Fresno county jail. Numerous strikes are reported in the Eastern States. Oil has been discovered in the State of Washington. Capital punishment has again become a law in Colorado. Great depression is reported in the British iron trade. The Holliness General Assembly is in session at Chicago. Twelve hundred machinists of Buffalo are likely to strike. Waldersee's policy has been denounced by Great Britain. The torpedo boat Barony on her trial made 29 knots. President McKinley left the capital on April 29 for his Western trip. General Gashee, the British commander at Peking, his officers and the entire English contingent, gave a farewell entertainment to the American officers on the eve of their departure. Speeches were made by General Gashee and Captain Chaffee only. Captain Chase and detachment of Twentieth Infantry surprised the camp of the Filipino General Callas, and almost captured him. Ammunition, stores and documents were taken. Callas has been guilty of cruel violations of the rules of civilized warfare. Herr Merck, a millionaire cruising in his yacht, and Herr Carr, his private secretary, were recently murdered by natives of the Island of New Britain, off Papua. Carr's body was eaten. Emperor William has ordered the cruiser Haurus to the Islands to avenge the murder. King Edward is making a systematic attempt to pay off all his old debts. Baron Hirsch held \$250,000 sterling of the King's acceptances when he died, and under his last instructions the widow cancelled them. It is estimated the King's debts are about \$200,000, which Sir Ernest Cassel is paying off. The Seattle grain companies have consolidated.

A wheat boom is on in the State of Washington.

The anticipated May Day riots in France did not occur.

General Josiah Howell, a pioneer of the West, died on April 30.

Minister Conger was welcomed by great crowds at Des Moines.

It is said that Venezuela has renewed her relations with France.

The Crown Princess of Japan has been safely delivered of a son.

Good rains have cheered the farmers of the San Joaquin valley.

The Italian bark Natalie Sutro is ashore on the Florida coast.

M. S. Condor, with yellow fever aboard, has reached Victoria.

Edward may buy Mine Adelina Patti's castle in South Wales.

The Hunt Brothers' cannery at Maywood will be rebuilt at once.

May Day was ceremoniously observed at the Sacramento street fair.

Thirty-five persons were burned in a Bonelli cotton press recently.

Firemen at Los Angeles saved a storehouse and 300,000 feet of lumber.

A dividend of 24 per cent has been paid by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

P. J. Dineen, a San Francisco pioneer, died in Seattle at the age of 60 years.

Col. George I. Gillespie succeeds Gen. John H. Wilson as chief of engineers.

An epidemic of highway robbery is terrorizing the people of Butte, Montana.

Congressman Crump of Michigan died in his home in West Bay City, May 1.

A great electrical display signalled the opening night of the Buffalo Exposition.

Tyrell Hamlin, '92, has been elected captain of the Berkeley University nine.

Chief Maguire of Nootka, the leading chief of the British Columbia coast, is dead.

The reward of \$5,000 for the body of Pat Crowe, dead or alive, has been withdrawn.

A Seattle man was recently buried under sixteen feet of sand by a boiler explosion.

# SESSION IS LAUNCHED

## Governor's Message Reaches Solons.

At the opening of the Senatorial branch of the legislative circus yesterday morning, Clerk Caypess had a communication from the House, announcing the officers elected by that body.

Senator Kalauokalani moved that the chair appoint a committee of one to confer with a like committee of the House, for the purpose of notifying the Governor that the Legislature was now in session and ready for business. The motion carried. The president appointed Kalauokalani a committee of one to act with the House committee, to wait on the Governor.

Senator Carter then introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, that the committee on accounts is hereby authorized to pay for works stated below, as follows:

"For translation, 60 cents per folio; for typewriting, 15 cents per folio; for proofreading, 25 cents per folio; printing, \$1.50 per folio."

Senator Crabb introduced a resolution relating to the supplies of the House, which was adopted, as follows:

"Be it resolved, by the Senate, that all supplies for the use of the Senate shall be purchased by the clerk only, and bills for the same shall be approved by the said clerk before being presented to the committee on accounts, for their approval or rejection."

Senator Achi introduced the following resolution, relating to the introduction of a loan bill during the extra session:

"Resolved, that the Attorney General of the Territory of Hawaii is hereby requested to inform the Legislature whether the Legislature can pass a loan bill, with or without appropriations, according to the provisions of the Organic Act, or not?"

"Oily Bill," who, for a wonder, had kept quiet up to the present time, moved to defer consideration of the resolution until after the committee appointed to notify the Governor of the Legislature being ready for business reported. The motion prevailed.

Senator Carter then introduced a resolution, affecting the salaries of the members of the Senate, as follows:

"Be it resolved, by the Senate, that the following amounts be paid to its officers for this extra session:

"Clerk, \$12.50 per day; assistant clerk, \$10; interpreter, \$10; sergeant at arms, \$5; messenger, \$3; janitor, \$2; chaplain, for the extra session, \$100."

This resolution started the music. Euan looked daggers at Senator Carter for daring to propose a reduction of his salary, but his "great" and good friend, John T. Brown, came to his rescue, by moving an amendment to the effect that the interpreter be paid \$12 per day, as during the regular session. The amendment was adopted.

Some time then ensued over the pay of the clerk. Senator Crabb thought \$12 per day sufficient. Senator Carter then arose and said he was willing, so far as he was concerned, to make the salary of the clerk \$15 per day.

Senator Crabb replied by saying it was child's talk to make such a statement, and as it was the object of the Senate to cut down expenses as much as possible, he favored the proposed reductions.

Senator Carter replied that he did not think he was childish in suggesting the clerk be paid \$15 a day, as he oftentimes had to work until midnight in order to catch up with his narrative.

The resolution was then put before the House, with the amendment, and adopted.

Senator Russel evidently "smelled a rat," judging by the following resolution, presented by him:

"Resolved, that the Attorney General of the Territory be and is hereby requested to give his legal opinion on the question as to whether the acceptance by the members of the Legislature of a free first-class passage ticket from the steamship companies is, or is not, contrary to law."

Russel said he had received one, but had his suspicions aroused, as to the legality of using such ticket.

Senator Kanaha said he received a complimentary first-class steamship ticket from Wilder & Co., and did not see why it was illegal to use such ticket, but for safety's sake, he seconded the motion to adopt the resolution.

Senator Crabb said any member of the Legislature of Hawaii had a perfect right to travel all over the United States, if necessary, on passes, saying it was a common practice among legislators in the States.

The resolution was then adopted.

Senator Carter attempted to reopen the question of salaries of the Senate officers, but was "staved" off by a motion, at 10:45, to take a recess for half an hour to await the report of Senator Kalauokalani.

Senator Carter seemed to be on the anxious seat, for after a twenty minutes' wait, moved, as there was a quorum present, to proceed to business, and if necessary, he would turn the hands of the clock.

At this juncture the anxiously awaited Kalauokalani appeared and presented a report to the effect that the Governor would send a message to the Senate at 3 p.m.

Senator Carter moved to take a recess until 2 p.m. Crabb amended to make it 1:30 instead, which carried.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate convened at 1:30, and while waiting for the Governor's message, killed time by moving to reconsider Russel's resolution, asking for the Attorney General's opinion in regard to the free first-class steamship tickets given to members by the Wilder Steamship Company.

Senator Kachi made the motion, avowingly fearing he would have to "put up" his own fare. What he said on the subject could not be learned, as Interpreter Bush was either tongue-tied, or inflicted with an aggravated case of "tired feeling," for no attempt was made to interpret the remarks made by different Senators on the subject.

The actions of the Senators were on the spasmodic order, frequent attempts being made to get down to business, but everything seemed to depend on the Governor's message.

The Senators kept sitting in and out, and the sergeant at arms was kept busy, trying to keep the members within hailing distance.

About 3:15, private secretary to the Governor, A. G. Hinwe Jr., was seen

approaching the Senate building. Senator Crabb was the first to see the secretary approaching, and promptly gave the alarm. Quite a scramble was indulged in by the members in hurrying to their seats.

The secretary came up the stairway leading to the back door of the Senate chamber, and after giving the preliminary knock, was ushered into the Senate chamber by the usual notification by the sergeant at arms, of a "Message from the Governor."

The Senators were all attention while the message was being read. It proved to be quite a lengthy document, and is published in full, as follows:

To the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii.

The Legislature at its regular session having failed to pass appropriation bills providing for payments of the necessary current expenses of carrying on the Government and meeting its legal obligations as the same are provided for by the existing laws, it became my duty to call an extra session of the Legislature for the consideration of appropriation bills.

I herewith submit the estimates for appropriations for the succeeding biennial period previously presented to the Legislature at its regular session, subject, however, to the following amendments, which become necessary owing to there being no provision for the borrowing of money by the Government for public improvements:

First striking out the "appropriations of fund of \$78,000 to be received from new loan on account of advances," set forth on page 25 of the estimates, and adding to the recommendations for current expenses the following items.

SANFORD B. DOLE.

Executive Chamber, May 8, 1901.

### SCHEDULE.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Sewerage, Honolulu \$123,580 00

Cost Nuuanu stream \$8,250 00

Cost material 8,000 00

Miscellaneous incidental and running expenses 17,000 00

Cost house connections 15,000 00

Fifteen per cent reserved Vincent & Belser contract 17,900 00

Outfall sewer and incidental 11,530 00

Investigation and sewerage surveys, Hilo 6,000 00

Garbage crematory, Honolulu 15,000 00

Harbor improvement, Honolulu 221,400 00

Youman's slip 39,000 00

Kawa slip 32,400 00

Youman's wharf 42,000 00

Kawa wharf 110,000 00

Harbor improvements, Hilo 25,000 00

Extension wharf 20,000 00

Moorings 5,000 00

Palama reservoir and water pipe 50,000 00

Reservoir 40,800 00

Pipe 6,682 00

Hauling and laying 2,518 00

Diamond Head reservoir 11,000 00

Completion of bottom 3,000 00

Roof and cleaning up 4,200 00

Pipe 800 00

Cement and replace 8,000 00

High lift pumping plant, Beretania St. 40,000 00

Pump contract 11,000 00

Building 10,000 00

Erection 5,000 00

Pipe, 2,100 feet 8,000 00

Filtration system, Honolulu 25,000 00

Fire hydrants, Honolulu 6,000 00

New building Insane Asylum 20,000 00

Hilo water works 3,000 00

Laying pipe on hand, Wailuku and Kahului water works 8,000 00

Kahului reservoir 400 00

Relaying pipe damaged by storm 1,400 00

Extension pipe system 1,200 00

Waihinau water works 1,400 00

Iron pipe, 6,000 feet 1,400 00

Court house and jail, Nawiliwili 800 00

Water supply, fire proof rooms 7,500 00

Survey office 4,000 00

Supreme Court 2,000 00

Hilo 1,500 00

Subsidy Oahu Railroad 63,000 00

Govt. tug Eleu fire apparatus 3,800 00

Electrical police alarm system 15,000 00

Roads and Bridges, Hawaii 22,000 00

Homestead roads, Hilo 25,000 00

Wailuku bridge 15,000 00

Roads, Hilo 50,000 00

Widening and extension, Hilo streets 25,000 00

Honolulu to Papakou 25,000 00

Roads, Puna 5,000 00

Kamalei to Kalapana 5,000 00

Two and one-half miles Volcano road to connect R. R. 7,000 00

Roads, Kauai 22,000 00

To complete to Volcano 22,500 00

Rock crusher 2,500 00

Ninole 2,000 00

Kahuku to S. Kona 5,000 00

Road, S. Kona 10,000 00

Honauau and Hoopulos 4,000 00

Roads, Honauau N. Kona, completion 22,000 00

Roads, Waimea 12,000 00

Roads, S. Kohala 2,000 00

Roads, N. Kohala macadamizing 5,000 00

Roads, Hamakua 40,000 00

Main road 15,000 00

Waipio grade 10,000 00

Homesteads 15,000 00

Walkamalu to Manjus homesteads 25,000 00

Waipunalie to Kilau 14,000 00

Kanawali to Ookala 13,000 00

Total, Hawaii \$277,000 00

Roads and Bridges, Maui 10,000 00

Regrade Hana landing to Kealiki 8,000 00

Kipahulu to connect Roads, Makawao 18,000 00

Funa homestead 5,000 00

Keokea to Kihel 12,000 00

Roads, Lahaina 2,500 00

Rock crusher 1,500 00

Mountain road 1,500 00

Kahakuloa 10,000 00

Roads, Wailuku 30,000 00

Macadamizing 5,000 00

Maalea to Kihel 4,500 00

Total, Maui \$32,000 00

Roads and Bridges, Molokai 2,000 00

Grade in Halawa 0 00

Roads and Bridges, Oahu 4,000 00

Roads, Kiholepukos 0 00

Rerouting 0 00



**FORMER INCOME TAX.**

Hawaii made an effort in 1886 to get an income tax law and one was introduced and passed in the Legislature of that year and signed by President Dole. It was, however, declared unconstitutional by the Hawaiian Supreme Court. By request of people who are studying the income tax question, the Advertiser reprints this old Act as follows:

**Law Concerning the Assessment and Collection of Tax on Income (from the Session Laws of 1886)—Return to be Made During the Month of August and Payment to be Made on or Before November 15.**

**ASSESSMENT UPON INDIVIDUALS.**

Section 1. From and after the first day of July, A. D. 1887, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income derived by every person residing in the Republic, and by every person residing without the Republic, from all property owned, and every business, trade, profession, employment or vocation carried on in the Republic, and by every servant or officer of the Republic, wherever residing, a tax of one per cent on the amount so derived; provided, that while the gains, profits or income of any such persons who resides within the Republic, or of any servant or officer of the Republic wherever residing, shall not have exceeded the sum of Four Thousand Dollars for the preceding twelve months, only so much of such gains, profits or income as exceeds the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, shall be liable to such tax, and the tax herein provided for shall be assessed by the Assessors and Collectors for the time being for the several Tax Divisions of the Republic, and collected and paid upon the gains, profits and income for the year ending the 30th day of June next preceding the time for levying, assessing, collecting and paying the said tax.

**ASSESSMENT UPON CORPORATIONS.**

Section 2. There shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid, except as herein otherwise provided, a tax of one per cent annually on the net profits or income above actual operating and business expenses from all property owned, and every business, trade, employment or vocation carried on in the Republic, of all corporations doing business for profit in the Republic of Hawaii, no matter how or where created and organized; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall apply to corporations, companies or associations organized and conducted solely for charitable, religious, educational or scientific purposes, including fraternal beneficiary societies, orders or associations operating upon the lodge system and providing for the payment of the sick, accident or other benefits to the members of such societies, orders or associations, all dependents of such members, nor to insurance companies taxed on a percentage of the premiums under the authority of any other Act; nor to the stock, shares, funds, real and personal property, or securities held by any fiduciary or trustee for charitable, religious, educational or scientific purposes.

**METHOD OF ESTIMATING INCOME.**

Section 3. In estimating the gains, profits and income of any person or corporation, there shall be included all income derived from interest upon notes, bonds and other securities, except such bonds of the Republic of Hawaii, the principal and interest of which are by the law of their issuance exempt from all taxation; profits realized within the year from sales of real estate, including leaseholds for any term purchased within two years previous to the close of the year for which income is estimated; dividends upon the stock of any corporation, interest received or accrued upon all notes, bonds, mortgages, or other forms of indebtedness bearing interest, whether paid or not, if good and collectable, less the interest which has become due from said person or corporation, or which has been paid by him or it during the year, the amount of all premiums on bonds, notes or coupons; the amount of sales of all movable property less the amount expended in the purchase or production of the same, and in the case of a person not including any part thereof consumed directly by him or his family; money and the value of all personal property, acquired by gift or inheritance, and all other gains, profits and income derived from any source whatever.

The net profits or income of all corporations shall include the amounts paid or payable to, or distributed or distributable among shareholders from any fund or account, or carried to the account of any fund or used for constructions, enlargements of plant, or any other expenditure or investment paid from the net annual profits made or acquired by said corporation.

In computing incomes, the necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business, trade, profession or occupation, or in managing any property, shall be deducted, and also all interest due or paid within the year by such person or corporation on existing indebtedness. And all Government taxes and license fees paid within the year shall be deducted from the gains, profits or income of the person who, or the corporation which has actually paid the same, whether such person or corporation be owner, tenant or mortgagor; also, losses actually sustained during the year incurred in trade or arising from fire, storms or shipwreck, and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, and debts ascertained to be worthless.

Provided, that no deduction shall be made for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements, or betterments made to increase the value of any property or estate.

Provided, further, that where allowable, herein only one deduction of two thousand dollars shall be made from the aggregate income of all the members of any family, composed of one or both parents, and one or more minor children, or husband wife; that guardians shall be allowed to make a deduction in favor of each and every ward, except that in case where two or more wards are comprised in one family, and have joint property interest, the aggregate deduction in their favor shall not exceed two thousand dollars.

And provided, further, that in case where the salary or other compensation paid to any person shall not exceed the rate of two thousand dollars per annum, or shall be by fees, or uncertain or irregular in the amount or in the time during which the same shall have accrued or been earned, such salary or other compensation shall be included in estimating the annual gains, profits or income of the person to whom the same shall have been paid.

Provided, also, that in assessing the income of any person or corporation, there shall not be included the income of any person or any corporation as dividends upon the stock of such corporation if the tax of one per cent has been paid upon its net profits by said corporation as required by this Act, nor any gift or inheritance otherwise taxed as such.

**ALL BUSINESS CORPORATIONS REQUIRED TO MAKE RETURN—TIME.**

Section 4. Every corporation doing business for profit in the Republic shall

make and render to the Assessor of its Tax Division; between the first and thirtieth days of August in every year, beginning with the year Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Six, a full return, verified by oath or affirmation, in such form as the Minister of Finance may prescribe, of all the following matters for the whole twelve months ending June 30th last preceding the date of such return.

First. The gross receipts of such corporation from sales made at home and abroad, and from all kinds of business of every name and nature.

Second. The expenses of such corporation exclusive of interest, annuities and dividends.

Third. The net profits of such corporation without allowance for interest, annuities and dividends.

Fourth. The amount paid on account of interest, annuities and dividends stated separately.

Fifth. The amount paid in salaries of more than six hundred dollars to each person employed, and the name and address of each of such persons, and the amount paid to each.

**INCOMES OF MORE THAN \$1,500 TO BE RETURNED.**

Section 5. It shall be the duty of all persons of lawful age having an income of more than fifteen hundred dollars for the taxable year from all sources, computed on the basis herein prescribed, and of all corporations made liable to income tax, to make and render a list or return, between the first and thirty-first days of August in each year, in such form and manner as may be directed by the Minister of Finance, to the Assessor of the Division in which such persons or corporation reside, locate or does business of the amount of their or its income, gains and profits as aforesaid; and all guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, agents, receivers, and all persons or corporations acting in any fiduciary capacity, shall make and render a list or return as aforesaid, to the Assessor of the Division in which such person or corporation acting in a fiduciary capacity reside or does business, of the amount of income, gains and profits of any minor or person for whom they act, but persons having an income of fifteen hundred dollars or of a less amount are not required to make such report; and the Assessor shall require every list or return to be verified by the oath or affirmation of the party or of the President, Vice President or Manager of the corporation, or in the case of foreign corporations, of the Resident Manager or Agent of the corporation rendering it. And if any person or the President, Vice President or Manager of any corporation, or in the case of foreign corporations, the Resident Manager or Agent shall refuse or neglect to render such return within the time required as aforesaid, or whenever any person or corporation who is required to deliver such return of income fails to do so at the time required, or delivers any return which, in the opinion of the Assessor, is false or fraudulent, or contains any understatement, it shall be lawful for the Assessor to summon such person, President, Vice President, Manager, Resident Manager or Agent of or any person having possession, custody or care of books of account containing entries relating to the business of such person or corporation, or any other person he may deem proper, wherever residing or found, to appear before him and produce such books, at a time and place named in the summons, and to give testimony or answer interrogation under oath, respecting any objects liable to tax or the returns thereof.

**ACCOUNTS—INSPECTION—PENALTY.**

Section 6. It shall be the duty of every corporation doing business for profit to keep full, regular and accurate books of account upon which all its transactions shall be entered from day to day in regular order, and whenever the Assessor of the Division in which any corporation is assessable shall require that a true and correct return of the income of such corporation has not been made, he shall make an affidavit of such belief, and of the grounds on which it is founded, and if said Assessor shall, on examination thereof, conclude there are good grounds for such belief, he shall issue a request in writing to such corporation to permit an inspection of the books of such corporation to be made; and if such corporation shall refuse to comply with such request, then the Assessor of the Division shall make from such information as he can obtain, an estimate of the amount of such income, and then add one hundred per cent thereto, which said assessment so made shall then be the lawful assessment of such income, and shall not be subject to appeal.

**FAILURE TO RETURN—FAULTY STATEMENT—PENALTY—HEARING.**

Section 7. When any person or corporation having a taxable income refuses or neglects to render any return or list of income required by law, or renders an understated, false or fraudulent return or list, the Assessor shall make, according to the best information which he can obtain, and on his own view and information, such return according to the form prescribed, of the income liable to tax possessed by such person or corporation, and the said Assessor shall assess the income, and in case of any return of a false or fraudulent list or valuation, he shall add 200 per cent to such tax; and in case of a refusal or neglect to make a list or return, or to verify the same as aforesaid, he shall add one hundred percent to such tax. The amount so added to the tax shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as the tax, unless the neglect or falsity is discovered after the tax has been paid, in which case the amount so added shall be collected in the same manner as the tax, and the return so made and subscribed by such Assessor shall be held prima facie good and sufficient for all legal purposes.

Provided, that except in the case of a corporation refusing to permit an inspection of its books, no person failing to make return shall be assessed, nor shall the amount of any list or return be increased, nor shall any penalty be assessed upon any person or corporation for such neglect or refusal, or for making or rendering a willfully false or fraudulent return, except after reasonable notice of the time and place of hearing, to be prescribed by the Assessor, so as to give the person or corporation charged an opportunity to be heard. Such notice shall be in writing and shall be served on the person or corporation charged. A notice addressed to the last known place of abode or place of business of the person or corporation and deposited in the postoffice, postage prepaid, shall be sufficient service of notice under this Act. Any person or corporation failing aggrieved by the decision of the Assessor in such cases may appeal against such decision to the Tax Appeal Court, constituted under an Act of the present session of the Legislature, entitled, "An Act relating to Internal Taxes, and to repeal chapter 61 of the Session Laws of 1882, relating thereto," on lodging with the Assessor, on or before the first day of October of each year, a notice in writing of his or its intention to appeal, and of the grounds for such appeal. The Tax Appeal Court shall sit for hearing of tax appeals under the authority of this Act, between the fifth and twenty-fifth days of each year. The Tax Appeal Court shall at the time of rendering its decision award respectively.

JOHN W. CATHCART,  
Deputy Attorney General.

such costs, if any, as it shall deem just to either party to the appeal.

**WHEN PAYABLE—PENALTY.**

Section 8. The taxes on income hereinafter imposed shall be due and payable on or before the fifteenth day of November in each year; and to any sum or sums annually due and unpaid after the fifteenth day of November as aforesaid, there shall be levied, in addition thereto, the sum of ten per cent on the amount of taxes unpaid, and interest at the rate of nine per cent per annum on said tax from the time the same becomes due, as a penalty, except from the estates of deceased, insane or insolvent persons.

**THE LEGISLATURE.**

(Continued from Page 5.)

that the majority of measures passed were introduced by Republican members.

The resolution of the members of the Home Rule party fails to show any specific cause of complaint against the Governor, and, in our judgment, as loyal members of the Republican party, Home Rule party fails to show any action looking to his removal.

Dated Honolulu, Hawaii, May 6, 1901.  
(Signed) H. P. BALDWIN,  
Chairman Republican Territorial Committee.

J. P. COOKE,  
B. H. WRIGHT,  
T. MCANTS STEWART,  
Executive Committee Republican Party.  
CECIL BROWN,  
H. P. BALDWIN,  
G. R. CARTER,  
J. D. PARIS,  
C. L. CRABBE,  
W. C. ACHI,

Senators.  
A. G. M. ROBERTSON,  
W. H. HOOGS,  
JONAH KUMALAE,  
ARCHIE F. GILFILLAN,  
R. W. AYLETT,  
J. W. K. KEIKI,  
C. H. DICKEY,  
Representatives.

**WHEN BILLS CAN BE SIGNED**

Attorney-General Dole and Deputy Attorney-General Cathcart are of the opinion that the Governor has the right to sign any bill passed by the Legislature after its adjournment and within the ten day limitation.

The opinion was given with particular reference to bill 22, providing for the changing of the dates of the convening of the Supreme Court, which was signed on May 6th. The opinions are as follows:

Honolulu, H. I., May 3, 1901.  
To His Excellency Sanford Dole,  
Governor of the Territory of Hawaii:

Sir—I herewith have the honor to submit an opinion in the matter of the power of the Governor to approve a bill after adjournment of the Legislature sine die, and within the ten-day limitation, written by Deputy Attorney General Cathcart. I am strongly inclined to think that Mr. Cathcart's conclusion is correct as a matter of law. I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. P. DOLE,  
Attorney General.

Honorable E. P. Dole, Attorney General of the Territory of Hawaii:

Sir—in this behalf a careful examination of the authorities leads me to the conclusion that the Governor has the power, under the Organic Act, to approve a bill (presented to him before the adjournment of the Legislature) after the adjournment of the Legislature sine die, within the ten-day limitation of the Organic Act, and that upon such approval the bill becomes a valid law.

There are two opposing lines of decision upon this question.

The earliest case was decided in California in 1882, and became the leading authority in support of the position that a Governor has not the power to approve bills after the adjournment of the Legislature. Fowler vs. Pierce, 2 Cal., 185; School Trustees vs. County, 1 Nev., 400; Dissenting opinion in Lankford vs. County (Md.), 22 Atl., 412; dissenting opinion in Detroit vs. Chapin, 108 Mich., 136.

There is also a dictum to the same effect in Arizona and Utah.

The contrary position was taken in New York in 1860, and this case was followed by the greater weight of authority: People vs. Bowen, 21 N. Y., 517; State vs. Fagan, 22 La. Ann., 545; Solomon vs. Cartersville, 41 Ga., 161; Seven Hickory vs. Ellery, 103 U. S., 423; La Abra Mining Co. vs. U. S., 175 U. S., 423-451; Burns vs. Sewall (Minn.), 51, N. W., 224; Lankford vs. County (Md.), 20 Atl., 1017; States vs. County (Miss.), 1 So., 501; Detroit vs. Chapin, 108 Mich., 136.

The provisions of the constitution of California at the time of the decision in Fowler vs. Pierce (*supra*) was practically the same as the provisions of our Organic Act.

In the Nevada cases the decision was based on the view that the Governor, under the Territorial Act, was so component part of the Legislature that his power necessarily terminated with that of the Legislature. The Territorial Act reads as follows:

"That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the Governor and legislative assembly." See also Sec. 1846 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In the States where the courts have taken the position that the Governor has such power, the decisions are based upon the provisions of the several constitutions which are similar to those of our Organic Act. The whole subject is elaborately treated in the case of Detroit vs. Chapin (Mich.), reported in 27 L. R. A., 281, and in the notes thereto; and a perusal thereof will inform one so fully in regard to the law in this behalf that I respectfully call your attention to that case as reported.

The case of La Abra Mining Co. vs. U. S. (*supra*), decided that the President has the power to approve bills when Congress is in recess for a time named, the court expressly refusing to decide whether the President can sign a bill after final adjournment of Congress for the session, as that question did not arise in the case. The reasoning and expressions of the court are such as to induce the belief that a bill if no signed by the President, would be sustained as a valid law. The other cases are reviewed in the case of Detroit vs. Chapin, to which attention has been directed in the notes thereto. Respectfully yours,

JOHN W. CATHCART,  
Deputy Attorney General.

**SKIN TORTURES**

And Every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with CUTICURA SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purer of emollients. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for wracking, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours with loss of hair, and has received the endorsement of physicians, chemists, and nurses throughout the world.

**Millions of Women**

Use CUTICURA SOAP, exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet soap and BABY soap in the world.

**Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour**

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly stop itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A few drops of this oil are often sufficient to cure the most torturing, vexatious, and humiliating skin trouble, and blood poisoning.

CUTICURA is sold throughout the world. A. T. STONE & CO., Sole Agents, Boston, Mass.; POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS FOR HARNESS AND SADDLERY

New and Second hand Vehicles, Farm Wagons, &c.

Carriage Painting and Repairing in all its branches

Island orders for breeding stock especially solicited.

HONOLULU STOCK YARDS CO., LTD.

CALL AND SEE OUR \$10 Wheels!

WHY TAKE A CHANCE ON A CHEAP TIN WHEEL SOLD AT AUCTION

WHEN YOU CAN GET A STANDARD MAKE

FROM A DEALER WHO WILL GUARANTEE THEM.

CLIFFORD & CO., LTD.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Travel Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-American Steamship Line

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.  
Tuesday, May 7.  
Am. bkt. Newsboy, Chipperfield, from  
Kauai.  
I-L stmr. Wanalele, Piltz, from Ana-  
hola.  
Bark off port last night, name un-  
known.

Wednesday, May 8.  
I-L stmr. Hanalei, Pedersen, from Ka-  
uau.  
C-A S S. Moana, Carey, from the Col-  
onies.  
H. N. gas schr. Eclipse, Townsend,  
from Lahaina.  
Am. bk. Carrollton, Jones, 25 days from  
Tacoma.  
I-L stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from  
Kauai.

Thursday, May 9.  
T. K. K. Nippon Maru, Captain  
Greene, from San Francisco

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, May 7.  
W. stmr. Kinai, Freeman, for Hilo and  
way ports.  
W. stmr. Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai  
ports.

I-L stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for  
Kauai ports.  
I-L stmr. Iwaiwani, Greene, for Kauai  
ports.

I-L stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for  
Kapaa.  
I-L stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for  
Hawaii.  
W. stmr. Mokoli, Napela, for Kahului  
and Kaanapali.  
Schrs. Golden Gate and Alice Kimball,  
for Kahului and Kaanapali.

Wednesday, May 8.  
O. S. S. Mariposa, Rennie, for San  
Francisco.  
C-A S S. Moana, Carey, for Vancouver  
and Victoria.

I-L stmr. Wanalele, Piltz, for Kauai.  
Am. schr. Aloha, Fry, for San Fran-  
cisco with sugar.  
I-L stmr. Niihau, Thompson, for Pu-  
naluau.

Thursday, May 9.  
I-L stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Ma-  
kaweli.

## PASSENGERS.

Departed.  
For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Ki-  
nat, May 7.—J. A. McCandless, Dr. L.  
E. Cofer, Mrs. R. A. Ahu, Capt. Ah-  
born and wife, Hon. J. K. Hihio, Mrs.  
H. Hihio, J. M. Coulson, Mrs. A. Lind-  
say, Miss Chalmers, Miss Wright, Rev.  
A. C. Austin, Sam O. Kanekus, D. P.  
Kauaielloo, D. O. Janaway, T. Wall, W.  
W. Recker, Alfred Harrison, J. P. Si-  
mon, M. E. Lemon, A. G. Wooley, Wm.  
Meyer, Philip Naone, H. McCorriston, C.  
H. Snyder, J. T. Crawley, A. Lindsay,  
F. S. Dodge, A. C. Palfrey.

## Peru to Take Rio's Place.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—The Pacific Mail steamer Peru, Captain Pillsbury, arriving Tuesday night, twenty-four and one-half days from Panama and five days and five hours from Manzanillo, brought a cargo of nearly 2,000 tons of freight, consisting principally of coffee from Central America. The only cabin passengers were W. C. Hamburger and William Olson, both of this city. The Peru, which is the "best" of the Pacific Mail's Panama fleet, has been substituted for the lost Rio de Janeiro on the China route, and is to sail on May 11th on her first voyage to Hongkong. In the opinion of many persons the Peru is admirably suited to the trans-Pacific route, having fine decks and passenger accommodations, superior to those possessed by the Rio, and is a comparatively new steamer, having been built by the Union Iron Works in 1892. She has a net tonnage of 2,540, a length of 336 feet, breadth of 45.9 feet, and depth of 27.6 feet. The fine quarters of the officers are a noticeable feature of the Peru. The steamer San Jose, Captain Brown, which arrived yesterday morning from Acajutla with 7,500 bags of coffee and sugar, will take the Peru's place on the Panama route.

## Big Shipping Combine.

The shipping interests of the firms of Welch & Co., F. Brewer & Co. and Cas-  
ier & Cooke have been amalgamated.  
The new corporation will be capitalized  
at \$15,000,000 and will include twelve ships  
of the above firms, engaged in the Ha-  
waiian trade, as follows. The new  
schooner W. H. Marston, R. P. Ritter,  
Andrew Welch, Fort George, Mohican,  
Martha Davis, Hawaiian Isles, St. Kath-  
erine, Gerard C. Tobey, Thille E. Star-  
buck, George Curtis and Archer.

This recently taken action has been  
under way for several years.

The earnings and expenses of the fleet,  
under the new conditions, will be pooled  
and the net earnings divided among the  
shareholders of the corporation. These  
shareholders consist of the original own-  
ers in vessels taken into the combina-  
tion.

The promise of a line of steamers be-  
tween this port and San Francisco and  
the coming of the new steamer line is  
the cause of the action taken.

It has not yet been definitely decided  
as to who will be the officers of the new  
corporation, although R. P. Ritter will  
probably be the president of the concern.

## San Francisco Shipping.

The bark Albert arrived yesterday  
only twelve days from Kaanapali, Ha-  
waii, with 19,057 bags of sugar. The  
bark Kauaiuli arrived late in the day,  
thirteen days from Honolulu.

A cargo of 5,000 bags of sugar was  
brought from Hana and Kahului by  
the schooner Helen M. Kimball, which  
arrived yesterday after a passage of  
twenty-five days.

The brig Galilee, twenty-two days  
from Hawaii, arrived yesterday with  
sugar.

The steamer Helene, Captain Nichol-  
son nine and one-half days from Ho-  
nolulu, has come to this port for re-  
pairs. A short time ago at one of the  
Island ports the steamer's rudder was  
badly damaged by striking a rock. The  
rudder was temporarily repaired and  
this enabled the Helene to make the  
trip to San Francisco.

## Americans Buy English Line.

The first step in the line for the  
consolidation of some of the biggest  
trans-Atlantic shipping interests has  
been accomplished by the purchase by  
J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. of the Le-  
land line of steamers. A deposit on the  
purchase price has been paid. The out-  
side of the Leyland line, in confirming  
the sale, told a representative of the  
Associated Press that an official state-  
ment will be issued from the head office  
of the line at Liverpool. It is understood  
that the shareholders of the company  
will receive £14 for each £10 share.  
The Leyland line whose fleet will thus  
pass into the control of Americans, is  
of Great Britain's greatest shipping  
interests, far exceeding the Peninsular  
and Oriental Steam Navigation Com-  
pany in tonnage and importance.

## To Inspect Harbors.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The sub-  
committee of the House committee on  
ports and harbors, appointed to pre-  
pare an itinerary for the committee's  
forthcoming inspection of the harbors  
of the Pacific Coast, will be in session to-  
day. New Orleans will be the first ob-  
ject of the tour. After leaving New Or-  
leans stops will be made at Houston,  
Galveston Bay and Galveston.

From Texas the party will go to Los  
Angeles or San Diego, Cal., making no  
stops on the way. All the harbors on the  
California coast between San Diego and  
San Francisco will receive attention.

The intention is to give four or  
five days to San Francisco and the  
coast in its vicinity. A day or two will  
be spent at Sacramento, and then the  
harbors of Oregon and Washington

will be visited. Seattle will be reached  
about the 1st of July. Thence some of  
the party will make a pleasure trip to  
Alaska. All told, the inspection will  
consume something over six weeks.

## Work on Shipbuilding Trust.

Owners of ship-building yards met in  
the offices of Henry W. Poor & Co. in  
New York on April 28 to begin prelimi-  
nary work toward forming a combination  
of ship-building interests. A capitaliza-  
tion of \$60,000,000 has been spoken  
of for the new trust. Poor & Co. are  
to finance it. All the big houses in the  
street are said to be interested.

Among those who attended the meet-  
ing were Lewis Nixon, owner of the  
Elizabeth yards, and George Crocker and  
Edward Hawley, of the Newport News  
Company. A part of the plan is said to  
be to divide the work of construction so  
that each plant can confine itself to a  
particular class of work.

## Steamship Managers Meet.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—A meeting  
of the Steamship Managers' Association  
of San Francisco will be held this  
afternoon for the purpose of perfecting  
the organization. The committee ap-  
pointed to draft a set of by-laws will submit  
its report, and it is expected that the membership of the  
association will be increased by the  
addition of all companies and individual  
owners and agents interested in ocean-going  
steamships on the Pacific Coast, and it  
is expected that one of the most im-  
portant matters in this connection will be  
to meet the threatened demands of  
freight clerks, teamsters, sailors, firemen  
and other waterfront labor for increased  
pay and shorter working hours.

## THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

A Rumor That Vanderbilt Has Se-  
cured It.

NEW YORK, May 1.—According to  
reports current in Wall street today the  
Vanderbilt interests have wrested con-  
trol both of the Southern Pacific and  
Union Pacific from E. H. Harriman.  
Late yesterday afternoon it became known quite positively that the  
Vanderbilts had won a controlling in-  
terest in the Union Pacific. They  
bought the greater part of their stock  
in open market, and that buying forced  
the price of Union Pacific common from  
\$95 per share to \$120 per share, which  
price it touched yesterday. This morning  
tremendous buying orders again ap-  
peared in Union Pacific and on trans-  
actions that simply dazed Wall street,  
the price went from 118 to 128 in a few  
minutes. Men close to the Vanderbilts  
say there is absolutely no question that  
the Union Pacific has been bought by  
the New York Central, and they also  
say that if the Vanderbilts do not to-  
day own a controlling interest in the  
Southern Pacific they will get that road  
within the next ten days, which will  
give them both a northern and south-  
ern route to the coast.

The street does not consider that Har-  
riman has met a Waterloo in the trans-  
fer now taking place. The Vanderbilts  
bought the stock, or some of it, at  
twice or three times what he paid for  
it, and he has made millions on Union  
Pacific alone.

**NATION CRUSADE  
DOES SOME GOOD**

Results in Effective Sunday Clos-  
ing Movement at Kansas  
City.

KANSAS CITY, May 3.—As a direct  
result of Mrs. Carrie Nation's agitation  
of the question in Kansas City, Mayor  
Reed has issued a positive order that  
all saloons must be closed tight on  
Sundays. Yesterday afternoon the police  
commissioners refused the demand  
of a special committee of the Law and  
Order League to enforce the Sunday  
closing law, and the league began prepara-  
tions to secure the impeachment of  
these officers. Late last night, how-  
ever, after a lengthy session, Mayor  
Reed and Police Commissioner Gregory  
signed an order notifying Chief of Po-  
lice Hayes that hereafter all saloons  
must be closed from midnight Saturday  
to midnight Sunday, and instructing  
him to arrest all violators of the closing  
ordinance. Commissioner Ward refus-  
ed to sign the order.

## Denies Railroad Deal.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—T. Dewitt  
Cuyler, director of the Pennsylvania  
Railroad Company today emphatically  
denied that the Pennsylvania Company  
has secured or is trying to secure a  
representation in the affairs of the At-  
lantic, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad  
under said: "There is absolutely  
no truth in those reports. They are  
the slightest foundation. The  
Pennsylvania Company is not buying  
the Vorwaerts' and ridicules the  
Ministry's weakness."

The Boers Courier concludes that  
Count von Buelow lacks energy and  
management. At the opening of the  
lower house of the Diet today, the  
President Dr. Kroeger, announcing  
that at the joint session this evening  
the Diet would be closed, suggested  
that it would be useless to transact  
further business. The House assented,  
and the sitting was closed with  
"hochs" for the Emperor.

**MINISTER SPEAKS  
FOR THE SALOON**

BALTIMORE, Md., May 3.—I left my  
reverend title and my church coat hanging  
together on the back of a chair at  
home," declared Rev. A. F. Stenger, of  
Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, as  
he stepped upon the platform to deliver  
an address on "Temperance" to the  
Rev. Mr. Stenger spoke in part as  
follows:

"I have brought with me only a sym-  
pathetic heart of a man for his friends.  
I do not like to see you trodden down.  
I have spent many hours with saloon  
people listening to their troubles and I  
know that their lives are hard."

"When I go into a saloon and stay  
there for an hour, and maybe take a  
glass of beer or wine, I come out as good  
a man as I was when I went in."

"I will not subscribe to temperance,  
for I like a glass of wine or beer myself.  
I would, if I could, go to the people  
who are against your business and tell  
them to go and see it before they  
condemn it. It is as good and honorable  
as any other business and the day will  
come when people will respect it."

ROYAL  
Baking Powder

Makes the bread  
more healthful.

Safeguards the food  
against alum.

All baking powders are the greatest  
menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Governor Dole will not go to the  
Coast, at least, not now, but will take  
an outing at Mr. Von Holt's place, high  
up on the Waianae mountains.

Colonel Samuel Parker, with his  
wife and son, will spend the summer at  
Banff, a Canadian watering place on  
the eastern edge of the Rockies.

Mr. E. Hutchinson, Esq., will have  
charge of the Portuguese consulate  
during the absence of Consul General  
A. de S. Canavarro in California.

The Hawaiian Evangelical Associa-  
tion's fiscal year ends May 16. Friends  
who desire to contribute to the work  
can send their offerings to W. W. Hall,  
treasurer.

Edward Pollitz, the San Francisco  
stock and bond broker, is expected to  
arrive in Honolulu some time in the  
latter part of this month to look over  
the field of Island securities.

The fiscal year of the Hawaiian  
Evangelical Association will close on  
the 15th of this month. Contributions  
from friends of the work, who have  
not already contributed, will be gladly  
received by W. W. Hall, treasurer.

A funny incident occurred yesterday  
on the Japanese hackstand near the  
Oahu Railway depot, in which the  
driver of hack 205 was the principal  
actor. The man was seized with an  
epileptic fit, and while his body was  
confounded during the violence of the  
attack the other drivers and Oriental  
bystanders were much amused. They  
thought the Japanese was trying to be  
funny—doing things merely for their  
delectation. They laughed and clapped  
their hands, and made sufficient noise to  
attract the attention of some of the  
railroad men. They at once saw what  
was the matter, and after dashing  
water over the man, they brought him  
out of his fit.

A handsome stripes and shades of  
rustling Italian Cloth. Wears better  
than silk. Cut liberally with pretty  
pleats and ruffles. Extraordinary...50c  
Postage prepaid.

LADIES' SHIRTWAISTS—50c.

Both white and colored; all of them  
have been a dollar or more; many as  
high as \$2.00. We will send one of  
them postpaid to any address on re-  
ceipt of price .....

LADIES' LEATHER BELTS—10c.

White Kids, Blacks and Tans; Sil-  
ver trimmings in scrolls and nailheads;  
a rare chance to get a bargain in a

stylish, serviceable belt. ....10c

By mail add 5c each extra for postage.

FANCY COLORED PETTICOATS  
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Handsome stripes and shades of  
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than silk. Cut liberally with pretty  
pleats and ruffles. Extraordinary...50c  
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MEN'S GOLF SHIRTS—50c.

Stylish, summer shirts in the newest  
styles; never have been sold for less  
than a dollar. To be worn with white  
collar. With one pair detached link

curls. ....50c

MEN'S BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND  
DRAWERS—25c.

Made to retail to the summer trade  
at 75c a garment. Could not be had in  
New York at this money. Three  
pieces sent, postage paid. ....25c

MEN'S NECKWEAR—25c.

The latest caprices in Tecks, Bows,  
Imperials, Derby, Four in Hand,  
etc. ....25c  
Postage paid.

CHANG CHONG, of Hilo, Hawaii.

CHANG YUK, of Hilo, Hawaii.

See YEW, of Hilo, Hawaii.

TONG ON, of Hilo, Hawaii.

MON DOW, of Hilo, Hawaii.

HOY CHEE, of Hilo, Hawaii.

HING YEW, of Hilo, Hawaii.

WONG YEE, of Hilo, Hawaii.

Hilo, Hawaii, March 25, 1901.

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